



EMPLOYEES' MAGAZINE

The Union Pacific Coal Company

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FEBRUARY, 1935

ONLY U. S. BUILDS TIRES of *Tempered Rubber*

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TIRE SAFETY
and
DEPENDABILITY

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a Big Majority of all
American Cars Chose
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Because they knew Car
Owners Demanded

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More Safety*

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"Where your dollar is a Big Boy all the time"

Rock Springs
Reliance

Winton

Superior
Hanna

EMPLOYEES' MAGAZINE

THE UNION PACIFIC COAL COMPANY

VOLUME 12

FEBRUARY, 1935

NUMBER 2

Eastward Bound

*The story of a voyage from London to Calcutta in 1855,
followed by the "laying" of a ghost.*

IN THE middle of the last century, there was one vocation which a young man living in Great Britain could always enter, providing he was five feet and eight inches tall, stood reasonably erect, and was in good health—the army. My father, to whom I will refer as “the soldier,” was such a young man in 1855. Five feet ten and one-half inches tall, weighing 155 pounds, erect, athletic, as athletics were practiced in that day—running, high jumping and boxing. With a distinct flair for mathematics and drawing, the army with its lure of foreign parts gathered him in as it had the men of his family before him, and after a period of schooling, he went on board a transport, whose propelling power was the winds that blew as they listed—or blew not at all.

Leaving the port of London, the little ship made its way down the Thames, into the English Channel and thence southward past the west coast of Spain, Portugal and Africa. Sailing ships in that day depended for a water supply on filling the ship's casks where calls were made, and the first restocking was effected at the Canary Islands. Thereafter a stop was made at Capetown, South Africa, from whence the ship sailed out into the Indian Ocean, picking up supplies at the Island of Mauritius and at Colombo on Ceylon Isle. Leaving Colombo, the route led through the Bay of Bengal to Calcutta, India, the distance traveled, exclusive of that used in tacking across adverse winds, 11,211 miles.

This is not a life story, but the route taken by “the soldier” on this, his first adventure from home and into the world, took on in later years a special significance. Three brothers followed “the soldier” into the service of Her Majesty, Queen Victoria, one of whom lies in a soldier's grave at Capetown, under the shadow of Table Mountain, and another one lies in the military cemetery at Malta, Gibraltar. My mother's only brother was likewise carried to his last resting place in Calcutta, India;

the same military funeral service with a firing squad and a bugler blowing taps, serving each one alike. My father's third brother rests in the military cemetery at Hamilton, Bermuda, the poignant wail of a bugle was also heard above his grave, but that little island is in our western world and lacks the shadowy mystery of India and the Orient.

I recall “the soldier's” stories of that, to him, eventful first voyage. Stories of Atlantic gales, with mountainous seas breaking on the little ship's deck, all sails furled, with every soldier compelled to remain below; and then the very opposite, when the ship was becalmed in the Indian Ocean, not a breath of air stirring, a pitiless tropical sun beating down on a deck that was almost as hot as fire. Brackish water for drinking purposes, and Peruvian bark (quinine) with a noggin of rum, issued as a fever preventative, (the quinine lacking the saving grace of a soluble capsule) were among his memories of that first voyage, which lasted four months. To keep the soldiers from yielding to mental depression, the ship's boats were lowered into the glassy Indian Sea after sunset, and with long tow lines, the men were allowed to use the oars to tow the ship, a movement of two or three miles a good evening's work. One more incident of this first voyage told us has remained a vivid memory. That was the meeting at sea of a hospital ship loaded with invalided soldiers going home from the Russian Crimea after Florence Nightingale, the “Lady with the Lamp”, had translated the filthy, neglected, vermin-infested hospitals, filled with wounded and frost-bitten British soldiers, into human habitations, where merciful care was possible. As a boy, I liked to think that some of these returning soldiers rode with Lord Cardigan in the “Charge of the Light Brigade” against the Russian guns at Balaklava.

In 1855, and before the present deep water ship channel was developed, ships anchored ten miles

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down the Hooghly river from Calcutta, and it was there that "the soldier" first stood on Indian soil after four months of ocean travel. Awaiting the command was a transport train, loaded with camp equipment and supplies, and after a short bivouac on the heat and insect-ridden bank of the Hooghly, the cavalcade started on its long trek of 1,600 miles. The supply carts were pulled by Indian bullocks quite like our American oxen. The senior officers rode in carriages with leather springs, the younger officers riding on horseback. The "soldier" often said that the horseback ride from Calcutta to the Punjab was the severest trial he ever experienced. India in that day had but ten miles of railway, the little line connecting the anchorage on the Hooghly river with the city of Calcutta. Before leaving Calcutta, "the soldier" visited the scene of the infamous "Black Hole of Calcutta," where on June 20, 1756, savage East Indians forced 146 British prisoners of war, into a guard room 18 feet by 15 feet in size, with two small windows for ventilation. Standing erect, the floor space available was but sixteen inches square for each man. The heat of the night was of itself intolerable, and when the door was opened the next morning, but 23 were found alive; 123 had perished from suffocation.

The northwest portion of India, known as the Northwest Frontier Province, is commonly referred to as the "Punjab". The region might be called the "Highlands of India," lying as it does in latitude thirty-four north, at a substantial elevation above sea level. Peshawar, an ancient city, is the capital of the province. It lies eleven miles east of Jamrud, a fort which guards the Indian gateway to Khyber Pass, the gateway to the traveled road between India and Afghanistan. Through this narrow and steep defile in the mountains, the Afghan caravans have moved for centuries. From Kabul, Bokhara, and Samarkand, droves of horses, driven by shouting, screaming drivers, have passed through on their way to the Indian horse markets, and trains of hardy pack horses, loaded with silks, dyes, gold thread, carpets and precious stones, have come this same way, bearded and turbaned Afghans carrying rifles of extraordinary length, a curved sword at their sides, serving as guards. Beyond the pass a tribe of Pathans, born bandits, merciless in conflict, live a restless, predatory life. It was to Peshawar that the bullock train made its way, its speed two miles per hour, the time required some three and one-half months. Much time was lost in fording streams, the larger rivers crossed by ferry. continuous replacement of cattle enroute also necessary.

The years 1855 and 1856 were uneventful, "the soldier's" time occupied in directing the construc-

tion of earthen fortifications, roadways, and some small pontoon bridges. Just before the Sepoy Mutiny of 1857 broke out, and while attached to a regiment of Bengal Fusileers, "the soldier" was stationed at Newsharra, some thirty-odd miles from Peshawar. Engaged in monotonous routine army tasks, it was there that the incident occurred up to which this story so far has merely led. It was at Newsharra that "the soldier" saw, spoke to, and fired at a disembodied spirit—a ghost.

India has always been and is yet a land of mystery. It is the cradle of the Aryan race. It is there that every person of white blood must look for his beginning. India has a teeming population, ranging from rulers whose wealth enables an extravagance hardly understandable by Western people, down to another class of which there are millions, who live under conditions of filth, poverty, deprivation and vice, equally difficult to understand. Superimposed on this situation, and largely responsible for the conditions that exist is the question of religious caste, the wealthy or high caste person at the one extreme, the "untouchable" or lowest of all castes at the other. The "untouchable" is so despised and shunned that even those a few degrees above him in caste feel that to walk across his shadow is in itself pollution. Perhaps it was this environment, coupled with a substantial portion of Celtic blood, that made the ghost seem so real to "the soldier", and if ghosts do appear, two o'clock in the morning would seem an appropriate hour.

The story which impressed itself upon my boyish memory was as follows: One hot, humid summer night, it was "the soldier's" turn to serve as Officer of the Guard. Close proximity to the Afghan frontier, with recurring raids by the Pathan tribesmen, made the night guard an important item of the command. The "soldier's" command on this particular night ran from midnight until four A. M. The headquarters building was a large, two-story structure, with the senior officers' sleeping and club rooms upstairs. The lower floor was divided into two portions by a wide central corridor extending from the entrance rearward, office and rest rooms occupying the space on each side of the hallway. In the rear room on the left, "the soldier" sat on this eventful night, reading one of Sir Walter Scott's novels. The table upon which his book rested stood close to the wall, a shaded candle affording a dim light. This was before the days of kerosene lamps. The main doorway leading into the corridor was open for ventilation purposes, a sentry pacing back and forth in the area outside and not far away. The door from the corridor into the office room was also open and the punkawallows, a series of wide swinging boards fastened to the

ceiling and swung back and forth by an Indian servant, were quiet, the boy gone for the night.

Immersed in the story, with his back toward the door, "the soldier" in some strange way sensed the presence of another in the room, although no sound was heard, other than that of the footsteps of the sentry, which entered through the open window. Turning his head toward the door, "the soldier" was startled to see a man standing just inside the threshold. Short of stature, his hair, iron gray in color, seemed unduly long where it was exposed below a visored military cap. What was most startling was the utter lack of movement, body, hands and features as rigid as steel, his face an uncanny white color. To the end of his days, "the soldier" maintained a definite measure of formality toward strangers, and he said that when he partially recovered from his astonishment, he arose, and stepping a pace forward, said, "To whom am I indebted for the honor of this visit?" The stranger made no reply, seemingly staring at the questioner with eyes that seemed to be clouded with a gray-colored film. While waiting for a reply, "the soldier" noticed that the uniform worn by the stranger was clean and unwrinkled, and his attention was attracted to its strangeness; in substance, it seemed to be of the fashion of some bygone period.

The entire proceeding up to this time had occupied but a fraction of a minute, and suddenly "the soldier" recalled that a loaded Enfield rifle stood next the wall, just beyond the reading table. Turning quickly, he sprang toward the rifle and when he again faced the door the stranger had disappeared, and hastily entering and looking down the corridor, toward the main doorway through which the light of an Indian midsummer moon streamed, "the soldier" saw the stranger going down the stone steps that led up to the doorway. The "soldier" again saw the figure as it turned toward the left to leave the gravel walk, which led from the iron gate in the outer stone wall which surrounded the headquarters building. Mystified, and more or less chagrined, the rifle now cocked, was hastily brought to position, and in a fraction of a second, a Minie bullet weighing an ounce, went hurtling toward the ghostly stranger, whose figure seemed to vanish like a wisp of smoke in dry air.

In a moment, all was confusion. The sentries within the compound came rushing with their rifles cocked, anticipating their immediate use. A couple of senior officers came hurtling down the stairway in dressing gowns and slippers, carrying pistols, a Pathan raid uppermost in their minds. The shrubbery inside the wall gate was searched, and when "the soldier" had told his story, it was received, first with silence, followed by words of incredulity, and later the whispered question by one officer as

to "how many brandies had been taken during the evening?" In due time, the senior officers went to their quarters, the sentries returned to their beats, and "the soldier" sat down to prepare himself for the chaffing that he knew was to come at the breakfast mess.

The visitation of "Mac's" ghost, as the stranger was called, soon passed out of active conversation, but the belief of an actual presence, ghostly or otherwise, would not down the mind of "the soldier" who had seen him, spoken to him, and shot at him. In the meantime, the native soldiery seized on the alarm as material for endless conjecture and palaver, the inherent superstition of the East Indian readily seizing upon the white sahib's mystery as something which, while not just explainable, was to him very real. This condition ran along for several days, when a native corporal asked "the soldier's" permission to bring in a very old and blind native servant, now retired and inactive, who had served with the army many years before. The old man was brought into the compound and there he told his story, providing a solution for what had come to be classed as either a full fledged mystery, or a young and perhaps sleepy soldier's hallucination.

Ali Wad's story was as follows: Some forty years before, a number of savage hillmen had raided what was then a weak frontier army post, commanded by an elderly officer with the rank of major, this small detail made up of native Sikhs, an English sercant the only other white man in the small command. This early post was located on the grounds situated within the compound surrounding the quarters in use in 1856. The hillmen destroyed the small command, pillaging the post, and mutilating the bodies of all except that of Major MacLean. Ali Wad then related that the native townsmen burned all the bodies with the exception of that of the major, on a common funeral pyre, and the officer's body, uncoffined, was placed in the ground somewhere near the location where the main gate passing through the stone wall, was afterwards erected.

Obtaining a grudging permission from the commanding officer, "the soldier" gathered up a few native sappers who were directed to explore the ground inside the wall, and on the side of the gravel walk toward which the stranger had turned when the rifle ball was sent toward him. A few hours of careful digging uncovered fragments of yellowed human bones, some remnants of blue-colored cloth, and a few horn buttons. Immediately the whole staff awoke to the situation and all of the earth surrounding the grave was carefully taken up and passed through a hand riddle. The particles of bone, cloth, leather and buttons were placed in

a coffin and kept for a day in the headquarters building corridor under a guard of honor, and thereafter carried on a flag-covered gun caisson to the military graveyard, where appropriate funeral services were conducted by the post chaplain, a firing squad and bugler completing the service. The murdered officer stranger never appeared again, and the young soldier, somewhat vindicated, thereafter shifted his nightly reading from Scott's tales of border warfare to the rollicking stories of Charles Lever and Samuel Lover.

Such was the story as told by "the soldier", told for the edification of listening elders, but harkened to by a shuddering boy of eight or ten years, to be thereafter brought by the boy to the upstairs room where he slept, only after a shivery period following the putting out of the little kerosene bedroom lamp.

Run of the Mine

Anonymous Letters

FROM time to time, we receive anonymous letters, always critical, sometimes containing attacks on the personal character of some one in the employ of the Coal Company, or some one living in one of our several communities. Some of these letters, which fortunately grow fewer in number, at times contain attacks on the character of women, for whose manners and morals the Coal Company has no responsibility. We mention this matter to show that when people stoop to write anonymous letters, they rarely confine themselves to the facts or constructive criticism.

The first one we have received in a long time, came a few days ago, criticizing certain features of the management of the Company, including its stores, one of its mines, and a business man, who is not responsible to the Company for his business conduct. All matters complained of have been checked up by our Auditing Department, with no basis in support of the complaints made, found to exist.

The management of the property is always anxious to receive helpful criticism and where the individual prefers that no publicity be given to the communication, that confidence will be maintained, but we do not believe that unsigned, misspelled, and hand-printed letters deserve much consideration. Such usually get the writers into trouble, as for example, Bruno Hauptmann's letters perhaps have done him more harm than anything else connected with the famous kidnapping case.

Improvement Can Be Made

COMMENCING with November, 1933, an active attempt to reduce the number of locomotive failures on the Union Pacific System, was inaugurated by Mr. M. A. Sharp, Fuel Inspector, previously employed by The Union Pacific Coal Company as mining engineer. The results obtained are gratifying, and the complete elimination of locomotive failures due to tramp iron and other foreign material entering and clogging locomotive stokers, can be accomplished by persistent and painstaking effort on the part of mine workers and railway employees.

The progress made by the mines in combating foreign material entering the coal is shown by the fact that 67 complaints and 27 stoker failures were experienced the first half of the period covered, against 34 complaints and 11 stoker failures, the second half. A division of the last six months into two three-month periods reveals that 23 complaints were experienced the first three months against eleven the last three. The stoker failures do not show the same progress, however, there being 6 stoker failures the first three months against 5 the following three months.

Several of the commercial mines and one of The Union Pacific Coal Company mines have demonstrated that foreign material can be kept out of the mine cars and consequently out of the locomotive stokers. The character of the foreign material loaded into mine cars is shown below:

Complaints	Stoker Failures	Character of Material
15	12	Pertaining to mine cars
12	7	Mine track material
8	4	Shaker conveyor trough material

It will be seen that 35 complaints and 23 locomotive stoker failures were chargeable to three classes of material. Complaints on material such as prop ends, shovels, screw jack heads, large rocks, drill steel, and all such large material should be easily eliminated. It is this type of material which alert chute foremen have detected and removed when dumping coal at the chutes that has kept the stoker failures far below the number of complaints.

The material causing single complaints consisted of a bit wrench, trip lamp, scraper clevis, jack handle, car dropper's bar, miner's pick, bit bucket, cable hanger, switch throw, electrical plug and wire, a block from a cutting machine chain, stick of permissible powder, cutting machine chain link, oil plug wrench, several pieces of material from mine tipples, and other pieces which have never been identified.

Nation's Coal Production, 1934

THE U. S. Bureau of Mines, in its bulletin of January 5, makes the following statement regarding the production of bituminous coal and anthracite during the calendar year 1934:

"The total production of bituminous coal in the calendar year 1934 was approximately 357,500,000 net tons. This is the sum of the 52 weekly estimates based on rail and waterway loadings, published currently during the year, but it is possible that receipt of production data from the code authorities in some fields may justify raising the estimate shortly to 360,000,000 tons. Accepting the figure of 357,500,000 tons as the best now available, the Bureau finds that 1934 production shows an increase of 7.2 per cent over the final total of 333,630,533 tons in 1933. In comparison with 1932, the output of 1934 shows a gain of 47,790,000 tons, or 15.4 per cent.

"Anthracite production by established operators in Pennsylvania during the year 1934 is estimated, in round numbers, at 57,385,000 net tons. In comparison with 1933, this was a gain of 7,844,000 tons, or 15.8 per cent."

Preliminary figures for the State of Wyoming have been published, showing an increase, principally in the production of The Union Pacific Coal Company. As soon as the final state figures are available, they will be published in detail in The Employees' Magazine.

Look For the Revised Death Report

IN 1932, we shocked some of our friends by publishing the names, ages, number of dependents, and cause of death, of 82 employees who suffered fatalities during the years 1923 to 1931, inclusive. To this list were added, in the three years 1932-3-4, an additional eight names.

The card has been brought up to date and contains the details of ninety deaths, these men averaging 39.83 years in age, leaving a total of 150 dependents, or 1.67 to each fatality. The average number of fatalities for the twelve-year period was 7.5 per year.

Improvement has been made since 1931, the average number of fatalities for the last three years 2.66 per year. In 1932, but one fatality occurred; in 1933, three; in 1934, three, not counting the death of Mr. Charles Hensala, which occurred November 30, after a fall while walking outside the mine toward the lamphouse.

We have analyzed the progress made since 1923, giving due weight to the increased use of mechanical loading machinery, the decrease in tonnage mined, and the reduction in men employed. From this study, which is set out in detail below, we find evidence of progress, actual and not theoretic-

cal, but we have not as yet reached the record established by many coal mines scattered throughout the nation.

COMPARISON OF PER CENT COAL LOADED MECHANICALLY, FATALITIES PER MILLION TONS MINED, AND FATALITIES PER 1,000 MEN EMPLOYED

Year	Per Cent Coal Loaded Mechanically	Fatalities Per Million Tons Mined	Fatalities Per 1,000 Men Employed	Man Hours Worked Per Fatality
1923	3.32	4.94	5.27	348,815
1924	5.72	3.90	3.97	394,618
1925	9.55	2.16	2.41	641,777
1926	21.67	2.88	3.57	496,175
1927	40.28	2.55	3.66	515,335
1928	51.29	2.73	4.35	482,334
1929	57.97	3.92	6.50	345,721
1930	59.42	2.76	4.23	536,151
1931	73.39	2.45	3.31	633,917
1932	81.13	0.50	0.58	2,607,216
1933	90.55	1.91	2.31	847,701
1934	97.41	1.25	1.61	933,561

That one of our mines won the "Sentinels of Safety" trophy is praiseworthy. What we really need is an extension of the record made at Superior "B" Mine. We often think that working in a mine without accident bears a close relation to flying an airplane. The aircraft people see that their machinery is right before they start, and then like Amelia Earhart Putnam, of whom all America is justly proud, the flier keeps his mind on the task, until a safe landing is made.

Fliers get rest before starting on their trip and they rest after arrival. We often wonder if the mental fatigue that follows a dance or a party with too much conviviality and consequent loss of sleep the night before, enters into our mine safety results.

Premiums Paid For Loading Coal Mechanically

IN 1930, we put into effect a plan whereby the men employed on coal loading machines could earn something more than the standard daily wage, the premium based on paying to the employees one-half of the rate per ton paid for labor on each ton loaded above a fixed daily tonnage for each class of machine. No penalty was attached to those who fell below the standard fixed, though certain men never succeeded in earning a premium, while others did so rather consistently.

With the close of 1934, this particular form of premium was discontinued and a new plan was devised, which will pay a premium at the end of the year to every underground employe of the two prize winning mines. It is interesting to note that during the five years in which the old method was used, a total of \$119,117.95 was paid to our employees without prejudice to the interests of a single man.

Cleaning Up Pictures

THE Christian churches, the Roman Catholic branch in particular, deserve marked credit in the cleaning up of the movies. Since the church crusade against unmoral pictures was inaugurated, the measure of vulgarity and messy sex matter on the screen has been sharply reduced, and strange to say, the moving picture industry reports earnings having increased 25 per cent in 1934 over those of the previous year. In addition, 2,200 theatres, which were closed in 1933, were reopened in 1934.

If the church will now use their efforts to shut off the Reverend Charles E. Coughlin, the Detroit, Michigan, radio demagogue, they will have rendered the American people another substantial service. A short time ago, Cardinal William O'Connell of Boston said:

"People will sit for hours listening to radio talk that is nothing but sham, pure and simple sham . . . Do not put too much faith in those who are humbugging the world."

The Financial Problem of the Railroads

THE railroad systems of the United States are still, and will always remain, the backbone of American transportation. Millions, even billions, may be poured into waterways, but when all is said and done, the only return that will be received from waterway investment by the American shipping public will be the privilege of an added tax bill. In making this statement, we necessarily exclude the Great Lakes waterways, which have an adequate depth of water without current obstruction, which makes it possible to move immense volumes of low grade freight, such as grain and iron ore.

In our February, 1934, *Employees' Magazine*, we published the last available figures covering the earnings and expenses of the railroads, taken as a whole, for the year 1932, and we are reproducing herewith a similar statement taken from the official reports of the Interstate Commerce Commission for the latest available year, 1933.

I OPERATING RECEIPTS

For Freight transportation.....	\$2,492,678,146
28,960,910 carloads of freight, each car averaging 25.6 tons.	
Average receipts per ton-mile: 1.00 cent.	
For Passenger transportation.....	329,341,830
432,979,887 passengers, each carried an average distance of 37.7 miles.	
Average receipts per passenger-mile: 2.01 cents.	
For Express transportation.....	45,639,786
96,537,319 shipments carried in passenger service.	

For Mail transportation.....	91,870,415
For All Other transportation services	135,873,727
Including ferry service, transportation of milk, etc., dining-car, and all other incidental transportation services.	
Total Transportation Operating Receipts	\$3,095,403,904

II EXPENSES

Total Receipts to be accounted for..	\$3,095,403,904
For Salaries and Wages.....	\$1,336,539,939
An average of 971,196 employees throughout the year. These employees also received additional wages of \$67,300,894 charged to improvement to property. Railway employees received an average of \$1,445 in wages during the year.	
For Locomotive Fuel.....	158,397,312
66,676,237 tons of coal and 1,708,976,646 gallons of fuel oil.	
For Other Materials and Supplies..	441,185,067
Purchases under this and other heads make the railroads one of the largest customers of the basic industries of the country.	
For Loss and Damage, Injuries, Insurance, Pensions, etc.....	114,401,278
Loss and damage freight claims alone amounted to \$119,833,127 in 1930, but were reduced to \$14,308,068 in 1933.	
For Depreciation and Retirements..	199,916,551
Cars and locomotives have a limited life. A charge representing the probable depreciation is made each year against the time when old equipment must be retired and replaced by new.	
For Rent of Cars and Common Facilities	120,598,835
Net charges. Such as Union Stations, yards, etc.	
Total Expense to Keep Property Physically Going	\$2,371,038,982
For Taxes	249,623,190
Railway taxes paid federal, state, and local authorities, not including special assessments. Of the total railway tax approximately 46 per cent was applied to the support of schools and 14 per cent for construction and maintenance of highways.	
Total Operating Expenses & Taxes ..	\$2,620,662,172
Balance of Receipts to be accounted for	\$474,741,732

III FIXED CHARGES

Balance of Receipts still to be accounted for\$474,741,732

For Rent of Leased Roads.....\$101,431,539

Most large railroad systems have one or more parts which could not be bought outright, but for which rental is paid under a lease covering a long term of years. The payment of these rentals is necessary to keep those systems unified operating organizations. The amount shown is the net payment after eliminating certain offsetting credits.

For Amortization of Discount on Funded Debt 3,007,651

For Interest on Borrowed Money... 523,938,592

More than one-half of the railway bonds are owned by public and semi-public institutions, such as insurance companies, savings banks, philanthropic institutions, etc., who hold them for the benefit of their depositors or beneficiaries.

Total Fixed Charges.....\$628,377,782

IV BALANCE

Balance—Operating Receipts *deficit* for the year.....\$153,636,050

Net Miscellaneous Income..... 147,773,214

Mainly income from securities owned and miscellaneous rents. This item represents net income after excluding inter-company transactions.

Net corporate *deficit* for the year....\$5,862,836

V DIVIDENDS

Cash Dividends on Railroad Stock.. 95,725,783

An average return of less than 1½ per cent on the total railroad stock outstanding—securities representing nearly half of the invested capital of the railroads owned by 893,815 stockholders.

Some railroads own stock of other railroads, and to this extent the total of \$95,725,783 includes duplications represented by inter-company transactions.

Some railroads had no income from operations available to meet the year's cash dividends. These dividends were paid in part from earnings of prior years.

Total Balance (*a deficit*).....\$101,588,619

Leaving nothing available for investment in new railroad facilities—or for making up deficiencies incurred in previous years—or to help create reserves against bad years in the future.

Some railroad companies own steamship lines or

hotels. In general, railroads acquire land along their right-of-way at places where it seems probable that they may have to increase their facilities. Until this land is put to railroad use, a company simply gets the best income out of it that it can.

Property which is not used directly in the service of transportation is not included in railroad valuations, nor considered in determining whether rates are adequate and reasonable. Neither the profits nor the losses are chargeable to railroad operation.

The earning power of the railroad industry must be determined by what it earns from furnishing transportation. Therefore, both non-operating receipts and non-operating expenses are excluded from this statement.

The Old Tintype

THOSE of us who have passed the half-century mark will appreciate the essay recently published by John Matter in The Chicago Journal of Commerce. Many families treasure old tintypes, taken two generations ago, though we confess that the price in Dakota Territory was fifty cents, for one boy in one pose.

"Perhaps mothers are still a great handicap to having your picture taken, or took, as we preferred to style it. Years ago they were inclined to insist upon trifling preliminaries. A clean shirt, for instance, and brushed hair, and ears washed fore and aft, and a scrubbed neck. I'll name no names, but just between us, I'll mention that some mothers demanded of their sons a bath and clean underwear. This was clearly carrying things too far, and I might as well add that none of the boys in my acquaintance of whom these mortifications were demanded ever became President of the United States. And they had the chance, same as other boys.

"In those days the best way to have your picture took was to do it on the fly. And on the sly. The itinerant tintype man occasionally came to town in his gallery on wheels drawn by two mysterious horses that were seldom seen. This outfit, something like a moving van, would appear in a vacant lot near the center of the town. There would be no warning, but there of a sudden would be the tintype gallery. Wooden steps would be placed before the door, a banner would be flung to the breeze along with a compound aroma of chemicals, the bearded tintype man would smoke a pipe in his doorway, and there would be your opportunity to have your picture took in three poses with no fuss and fury. If you had a quarter.

"I seldom had the quarter. No matter how many yards I cut, how many errands I ran, how many cherries I picked, how many nickels my mother gave me, my needs—or what ap-

peared to be my needs—always outran my resources and 25 cents in a lump sum was an amount I knew more about in day dreams than in practice.

"Finally, however, fate ruled I should behold the tintype gallery and the tintype man, smoking and awaiting trade, when by some twist of circumstance were two dimes and a 5-cent piece unspent and scorching in my pants pocket.

"I hastily climbed the wooden steps and soon the proprietor with his acid-stained fingers had my money and I had his tintypes in three poses, and was on my way. No clean shirt, hair brushing, ear washings, or any of that nonsense about having your picture took. If you were spry, as I had been.

"Several times that afternoon I sorted over the pictures to select the best of them all to give my mother, to keep the next best one for myself, and to put aside the others for swapping purposes.

"That evening, as we sat around the sitting room table after supper, I presented the chosen tintype to my mother. As casually as possible.

"Hm!" immediately observed one sister, peering uninvited over a shoulder. 'You look funny. Your hair is all mussed up.'

"You mind your own business," said I.

"Your tie is crooked," said another sister, 'and you have a silly smile.'

"Like yours," I retorted.

"Look at that old shirt he has on!" cried a third sister, gleefully. 'And I bet his face is good and dirty!'

"Harsher words were mounting my throat, when my mother reached across the table and patted my hand. I looked up and saw tears in her eyes, even though she was smiling.

"I thought that was queer. The unspoken words disappeared and none others took their place. After a moment I went out of the room. I went whistling, but I remember my throat was tight."

Mavor and Coulson, Ltd.

MANY of our people have enjoyed the privilege of meeting Major John B. Mavor of Glasgow, Scotland, whose company manufactures mining machines and coal conveyor apparatus which is used all over the world, some M&C machines purchased some years ago for use in our Superior properties.

The Mavor and Coulson Company enjoy a marvelous business prestige, the class of machinery manufactured and the business reputation of the firm, which has been built up over a period of years, of a remarkably high standard.

On January 1, Sam Mavor, Esq., having attained the age of 72 years, resigned the managing directorship to his nephew, Major John B. Mavor, Mr. Sam Mavor retaining the chairmanship of the

Board of Directors, which is responsible for the policy of the company.

The splendid labor relations established in the M&C plant, including a marvelous educational system of apprentices, a provision for payment for valuable suggestions made during the year by the company's employees, and last of all, a provision for pensioning old retired employees, represents some of the fine features of the M&C organization.

For Sam Mavor, Esq., who is known the world over as a great engineer and business organizer, we wish many more years of useful work under the reduced responsibility established by the change, and to our younger friend, Major Mavor, we can only say that if he maintains the standards established by his uncle, his employees and business connections will say, "Well done."

Total Car Loadings, 1934

THE number of car loads of freight originating on the railroads offers a good index of business activity. The comparison of car loadings, 1933-1934, shown below, indicates an increase of 1,565,542 cars, or 5.4 per cent.

	1934	1933
Grain and Grain Products	1,641,732	1,660,416
Live Stock	1,074,005	886,819
Coal	6,084,406	5,694,644
Coke	334,751	298,257
Forest Products	1,147,096	1,100,817
Ore	794,663	743,206
Merch'se L. C. L. Freight	8,244,182	8,445,635
Miscellaneous	11,464,759	10,390,258
TOTAL	30,785,594	29,220,052

Unfortunately, reductions in rates and the carriage of much distress freight, including live stock, grain and hay for feeding in drouth districts, at half rates, absorbed the increase in traffic handled.

It will be noted that "Less than Car Load" freight (merchandise) fell off 201,453 cars, or 2.4 per cent, this due to truck competition.

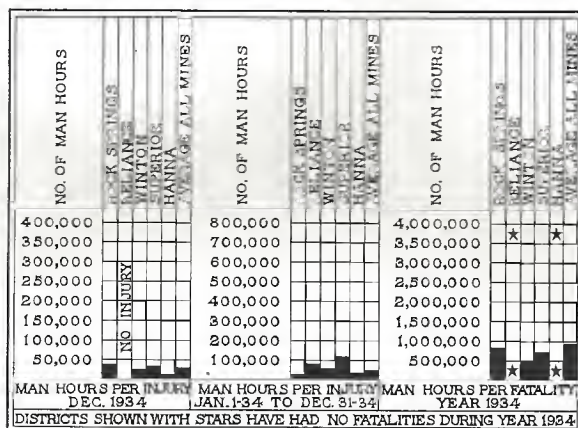
Our Retired Employees Pension List

DURING the calendar year 1934, four names were added to our employees' pension list, eight pensioners having passed away during the year, leaving a net list of 48 employees on the pension roll at the close of the year.

There can be no question as to the justice and propriety of pensioning employees who have rendered long, faithful service, and who, because of age and disability, are compelled to accept retirement. This is one form of legislation that we are distinctly sympathetic with, even though we are not able to believe that the Townsend hallucination would ever develop a permanent pension plan.

» » » Make It Safe « « «

December Accident Graph



DECEMBER's accident graph (the last for the year 1934) helped to swell the large number of injuries recorded for a very poor year in Safety work. There are ten lost-time injuries chalked up against the mines during the above month, many of which show carelessness, thoughtlessness, and a laxity in the observance of safety rules.

During the year there were three fatal and fifty-six serious injuries happening to employees. This shows an increase of 40.47 per cent in injuries and a decrease of 21.60 per cent in manhours per injury in comparison with the year 1933.

Only two districts (Reliance and Superior) showed an improvement over the previous year's Safety record. The other three districts, Rock Springs, Winton and Hanna, definitely "fell down on the job" with the former contributing twenty-eight of the fifty-nine injuries.

All districts, however, show an increase of man-hours per injury when the 1934 record is compared with the previous five-year period. The following pictures this result:

Superior	425.04%
Reliance	387.49%
Winton	166.69%
Rock Springs	64.37%
Hanna	49.88%

While these figures are gratifying, they should not be misleading when we know that at least two and one-half of the previous five years had a decidedly poor Safety record. If each district is to continue to show a percentage increase in man-hours per injury over its previous five-year performance, then some of them will have to get busy, otherwise there will soon be a decrease.

MAKE 1935 OUR BEST SAFETY YEAR. This can be accomplished by better cooperation between management and man, each trying to secure a better understanding of the other; better supervision; constant and better education of each worker and better discipline among all of us.

COMPENSABLE INJURIES AND MANHOURS BY MINES

DECEMBER, 1934

Place	Man Hours	Injuries	Man Hours Per Injury
Rock Springs No. 4. .	24,374	0	No Injury
Rock Springs No. 8. .	41,993	2	20,997
Rock Springs Outside	12,318	0	No Injury
Reliance No. 1.	24,080	0	No Injury
Reliance Outside . . .	8,071	0	No Injury
Winton No. 1.	39,606	2	19,803
Winton Outside	8,526	0	No Injury
Superior "B"	19,558	1	19,558
Superior "C"	16,485	0	No Injury
Superior "E"	19,320	1	19,320
Superior Outside. . . .	10,948	0	No Injury
Hanna No. 4.	25,312	3	8,437
Hanna Outside	11,680	0	No Injury

PERIOD JANUARY 1 TO DECEMBER 31, 1934

Place	Man Hours	Injuries	Man Hours Per Injury
Rock Springs No. 4. .	238,133	11	21,648
Rock Springs No. 8. .	441,280	15	29,419
Rock Springs Outside	147,596	2	73,798
R. S. No. 2 (Disc.) . .	1,024	0	No Injury
Reliance No. 1.	234,809	3	78,270
Reliance Outside. . . .	85,409	1	85,409
Winton No. 1.	409,861	9	45,540
Winton Outside.	95,621	0	No Injury
Superior "B"	208,000	2	104,000
Superior "C"	181,350	0	No Injury
Superior "E"	213,474	4	53,369
Superior Outside. . . .	120,158	0	No Injury
Superior "D" (Disc.)	192	0	No Injury
Hanna No. 4.	268,398	9	29,822
Hanna Outside	140,873	1	140,873
Hanna No. 2 (Disc.)	14,505	2	7,253

COMPENSABLE INJURIES AND MANHOURS BY DISTRICTS

DECEMBER, 1934

Place	Man Hours	Injuries	Man Hours Per Injury
Rock Springs.	78,685	2	39,343

Reliance	32,151	0	No Injury
Winton	48,132	2	24,066
Superior	66,311	2	33,156
Hanna	36,992	3	12,331

<i>All Districts</i>	262,271	9	29,141
<i>All Districts, 1933</i> ..	264,256	1	264,256

PERIOD JANUARY 1 TO DECEMBER 31, 1934

Place	Man Hours	Injuries	Man Hours Per Injury
Rock Springs	828,033	28	29,573
Reliance	320,218	4	80,055
Winton	505,482	9	56,165
Superior	723,174	6	120,529
Hanna	423,776	12	35,315
<i>All Districts</i>	2,800,683	59	47,469
<i>All Districts, 1933</i> ..	2,543,104	42	60,550

Safety Habit Continues in Several Sections

Below is a statement giving Section Foremen and their sections which have worked the consecutive number of years shown without an injury. The sections under the jurisdiction of Grover Wiseman and Richard Arkle in "B" Mine, Superior, have a clear record during the three and one-half years this Safety contest has been in effect. Austin Johnson, of "C" Mine, Superior, has three years to his credit. There were other Section Foremen who have gone over one year without an injury, but only the men above mentioned, with Roy Huber, Thomas Robinson and Sam Gillilan included the year 1934 in their consecutive record.

On the surface, the sections of Port Ward (of Superior) and Richard Gibbs (of Winton) have survived the two years that the surface employees have been in the annual contest.

Here are the records; *may they grow*:

UNDERGROUND:

Section Foreman	Mine	Period	Manhours
Grover Wiseman	Superior "B"	3½ yrs.	178,224
Richard Arkle	Superior "B"	3½ yrs.	148,562
Austin Johnson	Superior "C"	3 yrs.	145,249
Roy Huber	Superior "B"	2 yrs.	94,941
Thos. Robinson	Superior "E"	2 yrs.	94,515
Sam Gillilan	Superior "E"	2 yrs.	91,253

SURFACE:

Section Foreman	District	Period	Manhours
Port Ward	Superior	2 years	237,726
Richard Gibbs	Winton	2 years	180,613

"How did you get on in your law suit for compensation against the man whose dog bit you?"

"He had a clever lawyer who proved that I bit the dog."

Statement of Compensable Injuries, Year 1934 Compared With Previous Five Year Period, 1929 to 1933, Inclusive

	FIVE YEAR PERIOD				INC. OR DEC. 1934 OVER FIVE YEAR PERIOD			
	Injuries Including Fatal	Manhours Per Injury	Fatalities	Manhours Per Fatality	Increase Manhours Per Injury	Decrease Manhours Per Fatality	Per Cent Increase	Per Cent Decrease
Rock Springs	276	17,992	9x	620,710x	11,531	+ 207,323	64.37	
Reliance	115	16,422	3	629,520	63,633	No Fatality	387.49	
Winton	119	21,060	3	835,365	35,105	-- 329,883	166.69	
Superior	174	22,956	5	798,874	97,573	-- 75,700	425.04	
Hanna	107	23,562	8	315,148	11,753	No Fatality	49.88,	
TOTAL	791	20,071	28x	587,996x	27,398	+ 345,565	136.51	

x—Fatalities based on 8 at Rock Springs and Total of 27, due to manhours not included for shaft sinking during period 1930-31.

STATEMENT SHOWING MANHOURS, COMPENSABLE INJURIES, MANHOURS PER INJURY, FATALITIES AND MANHOURS PER FATALITY YEARS 1929 TO 1934, INCLUSIVE

	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934
ROCK SPRINGS:						
Manhours	1,256,752	1,187,056	977,456	761,384	783,032	828,033
Injuries	87	105	48	23	13	28
Manhours Per Injury....	14,445	11,305	20,364	33,104	60,233	29,573
Fatalities	3	1	4	1	0	1
Manhours Per Fatality...	418,917	1,187,056	325,819*	761,384	No Fatality	828,033
RELIANCE:						
Manhours	491,144	454,432	365,424	291,664	285,896	320,218
Injuries	42	35	23	5	10	4
Manhours Per Injury....	11,694	12,984	15,888	58,333	28,590	80,055
Fatalities	1	1	0	0	1	0
Manhours Per Fatality...	491,144	454,432	No Fatality	No Fatality	285,896	No Fatality
WINTON:						
Manhours	581,416	579,080	508,760	419,088	417,752	505,482
Injuries	31	37	37	13	1	9
Manhours Per Injury....	18,755	15,651	13,750	32,238	417,752	56,165
Fatalities	1	1	1	0	0	1
Manhours Per Fatality...	581,416	579,080	508,760	No Fatality	No Fatality	505,482
SUPERIOR:						
Manhours	904,912	967,640	821,048	663,536	637,232	723,174
Injuries	59	67	31	9	8	6
Manhours Per Injury....	15,337	14,442	26,485	73,726	79,654	120,529
Fatalities	2	2	1	0	0	1
Manhours Per Fatality...	452,456	483,820	821,048	No Fatality	No Fatality	723,174
HANNA:						
Manhours	568,704	564,848	496,896	471,544	419,192	423,776
Injuries	31	38	18	10	10	12
Manhours Per Injury....	18,345	14,864	27,605	47,154	41,919	35,315
Fatalities	4	2	0	0	2	0
Manhours Per Fatality...	142,176	282,424	No Fatality	No Fatality	209,596	No Fatality
†ALL DISTRICTS:						
Manhours	3,802,928	3,753,056	3,169,584	2,607,216	2,543,104	2,800,683
Injuries	250	282	157	60	42	59
Manhours Per Injury....	15,212	13,309	20,188	43,454	60,550	47,469
Fatalities	11	7	6	1	3	3
Manhours Per Fatality...	345,721	536,151	633,917**	2,607,216	847,701	933,561

†Cumberland excluded from this compilation.

*—Based on 3 fatalities, 4th man killed in new air shaft and no manhours worked in shaft were included in above manhours.

**—Based on 5 fatalities for same reason as "Manhours Per Fatality" in Rock Springs above.

Standings of the Various Sections in the Annual Safety Contest

THE 1934 Safety contest closed without showing the progress anticipated at the end of June this year. The manhours per injury at the end of the first half of the year, for the underground sections, were 71,439 compared to the final standing of 37,475. The year 1933 showed 50,247 manhours per injury, or 12,772 more than the year just closed. During 1934 there were fourteen underground active sections which went through the year without an injury, working 617,568 manhours. Three sections were discontinued, and one (which was formed too late in the year to participate in the awards) without injuries, which are not included in the above. In 1933 there were twenty-one sections, working 991,912 manhours, without an injury.

Two outside sections completed the year without a lost-time injury, having 215,779 manhours

as compared with three sections in 1933, with 349,456 manhours.

The above figures are not too cheerful when compared to 1933. The number and the seriousness of the injuries should be of great concern to everyone. Certainly it should awaken in every miner the instinct of self-preservation to the point of working more safely. This means that everyone must have a clear mind and put forth honest effort during the entire shift.

Some of the automobile manufacturers, in their sales publicity, carry numerous and various questions which are intended to help the prospective buyer select the right car. Maybe a suggestion or two along safety lines might assist us in making our work safer. For instance, "Who suffers when I am injured?" A little sane thinking on that question should make us all strive to do our part toward making 1935 our banner year for safety.

UNDERGROUND SECTIONS					Lost Time	Man Hours
Section Foreman	Mine and Section		Man Hours	Injuries	Per Injury	
1. Steve Kauzlarich	Winton	1, Section 4	100,682	0	No Injury	
2. Roy Huber	Superior	B, Section 4	55,589	0	No Injury	
3. Grover Wiseman	Superior	B, Section 1	50,208	0	No Injury	
4. Clyde Rock	Superior	C, Section 5	49,894	0	No Injury	
5. Richard Arkle	Superior	B, Section 2	47,826	0	No Injury	
6. Thomas Robinson	Superior	E, Section 3	40,403	0	No Injury	
7. Joe Jones	Hanna	4, Section 5	40,302	0	No Injury	
8. Sam Gillilan	Superior	E, Section 2	40,045	0	No Injury	
9. Austin Johnson	Superior	C, Section 3	39,233	0	No Injury	
10. Clifford Anderson	Superior	C, Section 4	36,452	0	No Injury	
11. Thomas Hall	Reliance	1, Section 3	35,793	0	No Injury	
12. Thomas Whalen	Superior	C, Section 6	31,861	0	No Injury	
13. Henry Bays	Superior	E, Section 6	30,733	0	No Injury	
14. Adam Flockhart	Superior	C, Section 1	18,547	0	No Injury	
15. Frank Slaughter	Winton	1, Section 2	101,454	1	101,454	
16. Ernest Besso	Winton	1, Section 1	100,651	1	100,651	
17. John Zupence	Rock Springs	8, Section 2	95,261	1	95,261	
18. William Greek	Reliance	1, Section 1	86,158	1	86,158	
19. Matt Marshall	Rock Springs	8, Section 1	85,926	1	85,926	
20. Evan Reese	Reliance	1, Section 2	83,171	1	83,171	
21. Eliga Daniels	Rock Springs	4, Section 2	67,341	1	67,341	
22. J. H. Crawford.....	Hanna	4, Section 1	64,641	1	64,641	
23. Roy Cummings	Hanna	4, Section 3	46,329	1	46,329	
24. Ben Caine	Superior	E, Section 1	45,420	1	45,420	
25. Richard Haag	Superior	E, Section 4	32,702	1	32,702	
26. Steve Welsh	Reliance	1, Section 4	29,687	1	29,687	
27. Thomas Overy	Rock Springs	4, Section 1	58,583	2	29,292	
28. W. H. Walsh.....	Superior	B, Section 3	54,377	2	27,189	
29. R. T. Wilson.....	Winton	1, Section 3	56,559	3	18,853	
30. James Whalen	Rock Springs	8, Section 3	112,936	6	18,823	
31. John Adams	Rock Springs	4, Section 4	34,741	2	17,371	
32. Andrew Young	Rock Springs	8, Section 4	49,630	3	16,543	
33. Ben Lewis	Rock Springs	8, Section 5	49,630	3	16,543	
34. R. J. Buxton.....	Rock Springs	8, Section 6	47,897	3	15,966	
35. Ivan Butkovich	Rock Springs	4, Section 5	15,430	1	15,430	
36. Frank Hearne	Hanna	4, Section 2	59,032	4	14,758	

37. Ben Cook	Hanna	4,	Section 4	54,713	4	13,678
38. Reynold Bluhm	Rock Springs	4,	Section 6	13,114	1	13,114
39. Clem Bird	Winton	1,	Section 5	50,515	4	12,629
40. Paul Cox	Superior	E,	Section 5	24,171	2	12,086
41. H. Krichbaum	Rock Springs	4,	Section 3	43,853	4	10,963
42. Alford Russell	Rock Springs	4,	Section 7	5,071	1	5,071
43. xGus Collins	Hanna	4,	Section 6	3,381	0	No Injury
44. Discontinued	Hanna	2,	Section 1	14,505	2	7,253
45. Discontinued	Superior	C,	Section 2	5,363	0	No Injury
46. Discontinued	Rock Springs	2,		1,024	0	No Injury
47. Discontinued	Superior	D,		192	0	No Injury
TOTAL ALL INSIDE SECTIONS.....				2,211,026	59	37,475
TOTAL ALL INSIDE SECTIONS, 1933.....				1,959,640	39	50,247

OUTSIDE SECTIONS		Man Hours	Lost Time Injuries	Man Hours Per Injury
Section Foreman	District			
1. Port Ward	Superior	120,158	0	No Injury
2. Richard Gibbs	Winton	95,621	0	No Injury
3. E. R. Henningsen	Hanna	140,873	1	140,873
4. William Telck	Reliance	85,409	1	85,409
5. Arthur Henkell	Rock Springs	147,596	2	73,798
TOTAL ALL OUTSIDE SECTIONS.....		589,657	4	147,414

xFormed too late in the year to participate in awards.

Safety Awards to be Made Friday, February 8, 1935

THE fourth annual Safety awards will be made on Friday, February 8th, 8 P. M., at The Union Pacific Coal Company's Old Timers' Building.

The awards consist of a five-passenger automobile, a new 1935 model with all of the latest improvements and Safety features, together with sixteen cash prizes amounting to \$1,300.00.

A careful survey of all accidents causing lost-time injuries to employes has been made. Many of the sections and one entire district have been eliminated from participation in the awards. The following sections, together with their respective section foremen, are eligible to participate in the awards:

UNDERGROUND:

Section Foreman	Mine and Section	Manhours
Steve Kauzlarich	Winton 1. Sec. 4	100,682
Roy Huber	Superior B. Sec. 4	55,589
Grover Wiseman	Superior B. Sec. 1	50,208
Clyde Rock	Superior C. Sec. 5	49,894
Richard Arkle	Superior B. Sec. 2	47,826
Thomas Robinson	Superior E. Sec. 3	40,403
Joe Jones	Hanna 4. Sec. 5	40,302
Sam Gillilan	Superior E. Sec. 2	40,045
Austin Johnson	Superior C. Sec. 3	39,233
Clifford Anderson	Superior C. Sec. 4	36,452
Thomas Hall	Reliance 1, Sec. 3	35,793
Thomas Whalen	Superior C. Sec. 6	31,861
Henry Bays	Superior E. Sec. 6	30,733
Adam Flockhart	Superior C. Sec. 1	18,547

SURFACE:

Port Ward	Superior	120,158
Richard Gibbs	Winton	95,621
E. R. Henningsen	Hanna	x140,873

xMan carried as an injury in this section was not an outside employee.

The following rules will govern the contest:

1.—All men who have worked in one of the above sections and who have not sustained a lost-time injury in the twelve months' period are eligible for a ticket on the awards.

2.—Names of men entitled to tickets will be typed by sections for each district and posted.

3.—Tickets will be issued by the Auditing Department of The Union Pacific Coal Company.

4.—The tickets will be in three sections, one section to be retained by the employee, one section to be folded and placed in a capsule and dropped in a locked box by the employee, the third section to be retained by the Auditing Department.

5.—After all sections have been given their tickets, the Auditor will keep the locked boxes containing the capsules in a vault under lock and key until the night of the drawing.

6.—The drawing of tickets will take place in the Old Timers' Building of The Union Pacific Coal Company, Rock Springs, Wyoming, 8 P. M., Friday, February 8, 1935.

7.—Preceding the drawing the Auditor will put the capsules containing the tickets into four different bowls, there being four separate drawings. They are for surface employes, surface foremen, underground section foremen and underground employes.

8.—Capsules are to be thoroughly mixed after being put into the bowls.

9.—A small girl, blind-folded, will draw a capsule from the bowl and hand it to two disinterested Labor representatives, who will open it, note the number recorded, passing it on to the announcer, who will call out the number.

10.—The awards will be made in the following order:

- a—SURFACE EMPLOYEES
 - 1st ticket drawn, \$100.00.
 - 2nd ticket drawn, \$50.00.
- b—SURFACE FOREMEN
 - 1st ticket drawn, \$60.00.
 - 2nd ticket drawn, \$40.00.
- c—UNDERGROUND SECTION FOREMEN
 - 1st ticket drawn, \$150.00.
 - 2nd ticket drawn, \$100.00.
- d—UNDERGROUND EMPLOYEES
 - 1st ticket drawn, five-passenger automobile.

With the awarding of the automobile, all outstanding tickets held by the remaining underground employes of the mine receiving the automobile will be barred from further participation therein.

11.—To employes holding the next nine tickets drawn (excluding those barred by Rule 10 d) will be awarded nine cash prizes in the order and amounts shown: 1st ticket drawn, \$200.00. Four following tickets drawn, \$100.00 each. Four following tickets drawn, \$50.00 each.

Every employe should make an effort to be in attendance, and see the awards made, for each and every prize is well worth receiving in person.

December Injuries

GEORGE BUDAK, *Austrian, age 48, machine runner's helper, Rock Springs, No. 8 Mine, Section No. 4.* Abrasion on shin with infection developing about three days later. Period of disability, 26 days.

George was helping operate a cutting machine in a scraper face, and, in moving the head rope of the Vulcan Scraper Loader, he received a slight abrasion on the right shin. He did not report the injury, took no first-aid treatment and did not see his physician until his leg was paining him so badly that the unit foreman sent him home. This was three days after the shin was abraded by the rope. Infection had developed. George should consider himself very fortunate as the infection might have been much more serious. He also violated a Safety rule by not reporting his injury to the mine foreman and to his physician. This whole affair could have been avoided. George pays the price by suffering plenty of pain and practically missing a month of steady work.

PAUL STEVENS, *Austrian, age 71, pit car loader-man, Rock Springs No. 8 Mine, Section No. 6.* Laceration of palm and thumb of left hand. Period of disability estimated 6 weeks.

Paul and his partner had laid new track to the face, thereby causing some face props to be too close to the track. Instead of changing the props before a car was dropped into the place, they decided to load a car and then

change the props. Paul was dropping the car to the face with his left hand placed on top of the car, his other hand grasping a block used to block the wheels of the car. The car dropped farther down than was intended, and Paul's left hand was caught between the car and a prop. This accident could have been easily avoided. Paul has been injured several times during the past 12 months.

WILLIAM FLETCHER, *American, age 22, faceman, Winton No. 3 Mine, Section No. 5.* Bruises of head and body and injury of pelvis. Period of disability estimated 8 to 12 weeks.

NORBERT MENGhini, *Italian, age 34, ratchetman, Winton No. 3 Mine, Section No. 5.* Lacerations of head and face and bruises to body and left knee. Period of disability, estimated 4 weeks.

William Fletcher, Norbert Menghini and R. C. Bailey were members of a shaking conveyor crew in Winton No. 3 Mine, Section No. 5. They were driving the top entry of two advancing entries. During the fore part of their shift, they had been instructed to take down the top coal and timber the place. The crew then cut, drilled and shot the face. There was an open cross-cut at the face to the lower or haulage entry, and in both entries the roof was wet, the water dripping therefrom. There are also 3 to 10 inches of a sandy shale immediately above the coal, and, when wet, makes a rather treacherous condition unless it is taken down or properly timbered. The crew had loaded out the coal from the high side. Bailey was back from the face, with Fletcher and Menghini shoveling onto the pan line (which was in about the center of the entry) from the low side. No timber was set at the face on the high side of the pan line. Suddenly the wet rock broke over the loose face coal from the high side, swinging out the timbers set on the low side. Both Fletcher and Menghini were caught under the rock. Only luck kept them from being killed instantly as the rock bridged itself across the pan line, the loosened props, and loose coal on the low side.

This accident was avoidable. While these unfavorable conditions exist in this particular section of the mine, it should be the duty of the management to either adopt a systematic method of timbering or see that the place is properly secured before allowing the men to go to work at that point. All face men must also sound their roof and set additional timber or take the rock down.

CANDIDO BATTISTA, *Italian, age 44, Faceman, Superior "B" Mine, Section No. 3.* Injury of ribs and bruises to the back. Period of disability estimated two to three weeks.

Candido and other crew members were working in a shaking conveyor room where the roof had been intermittently good and bad. The roof for the last 100 feet was cross-barred,

and lagged, cross-bars being placed two feet from the face. They had shot the two center holes and loaded the coal out with the Duck-bill. When the right rib holes were shot, it was noticed that the roof sounded "drummy" and the men had tried to bar down some loose rock and top coal. Candido's partner had stepped back to signal the loader-headman to stop the unit, and, at the same time, to get a post to set under the loose roof. Candido stood under the loose roof and it fell on him. No doubt if he had exercised a little more precaution, this accident could have been avoided.

WILLIAM ROBINSON, *American, age 20, Faceman, Superior "E" Mine.* Laceration of right leg. Period of disability, estimated 3 weeks.

William, a new employe, was moving a jack-pipe at the face of a room preparatory to sumpping the cutting machine. A bump occurred, discharging some face coal, which struck him and knocked him against the bits of the cutter chain. This section of the mine is particularly heavy, and such accidents are difficult to avoid.

YNGVE ECKMAN, *American, age 22, Driver, Hanna No. 4 Mine, Section No. 2.* Severe internal injuries. Period of disability estimated 2 months.

Yngve was one of two drivers pulling coal from a Joy loading machine. He was standing alongside of his trip of empty cars watching the machine load the first car, when he noticed the other driver's horse running towards them hitched to two empty cars. In trying to get out of the way of the runaway horse and cars, Yngve ran around the end of his cars and was caught between them and the coal pile (composed mostly of large chunks) as the drawn cars crashed into the standing cars. Unruly horses should be removed from a mine when it is ascertained they cannot be handled with safety.

MIKE LAHTI, *Finn, age 47, Machine runner's helper, Hanna No. 4 Mine, Section No. 2.* Fracture of left thumb. Period of disability, estimated 6 weeks.

Mike was helping to operate a shearing and undercutting mining machine. They had just finished shearing the face of a slope entry and were pulling the machine out of the shearing cut when he noticed the machine rope was piling up too much in one place on the rope drum. He immediately took a short jack-pipe and was prying the rope over on the drum. The sudden jerk of the rope caused by the slack in it when it slid over on the drum, struck the jack-pipe with such force that the end of the pipe hit Mike's thumb, fracturing it. More precaution will have to be exercised by the machine-runners if they are to avoid accidents of this nature.

GEORGE STARAVAKAKIS, *Greek, age 37, Driller, Hanna No. 4 Mine, Section No. 1.* Simple frac-

ture of left leg. Period of disability, estimated 7 weeks.

George, along with other co-workers, was shooting top coal. They had placed their shooting cable and battery in another room. George was standing near the low rib in a place not over six feet in height. When the round of shots was fired, a chunk of coal about 300 pounds in weight fell off the low rib, rolling onto his leg and foot. This section of the mine is working under considerable cover and there are always the ever-present hazards of bursting rib coal. Men have to be particularly alert and active to avoid such injuries.

Winter Scenes in Bunning Park, Rock Springs



Bunning Park, Rock Springs, taken just outside north entrance, January, 1935. Circle: View of Soldier's Monument, taken inside the park.

If you have pride in your city, the above pictures of Bunning Park, Rock Springs, in its winter dress, should further stimulate it. After the next snow-fall, take a trip through that little beauty spot (started some four years ago) and get a thrill.

"MY CITY"

What is it makes my City? Not her towers,
Her marts or wharves, her teeming tenements;
These be but parts, something transcends them all,
A spirit thing—an essence, genius, soul—
Which wakens through her moil to consciousness,
And whispers to her peoples that she lives.
All those that love her she bids band themselves
To work together that she gain in grace;
To work together that she stand secure
'Gainst evils that would rob her of her fame;
To work, until each worker comes to see
Her very self as builded, not of stone,
But a vast structure made of conscious clay
And dumbly voiceless only to the dumb.
This living thing, my city seems to me,
So proud she stands; so splendid on her hills.

—AUTHOR UNKNOWN.

George Washington—Boy and Man

BORN in a primitive farm house in the northern portion of Virginia on February 22, 1732, and passed to his reward on December 14, 1799. The days of his youth were no different than those of the normal American lad. Before he attained his majority, he began his career of public service, which lasted approximately fifty years, and, it is stated by those well informed, that his case holds no parallel—fifty continuous years of service without compensation or reward. The only return sought by him was "the approbation of his countrymen." He was the only man in the history of the nation holding public office against whom an opposing vote never had been cast. He, at the beginning had no aspirations along the line mentioned; on the contrary, he sought to avoid it in every honorable manner.

At twenty he was a Major of the British Colonial forces, two years later saw his promotion to Lieutenant-Colonel, and shortly thereafter he reached a full Colonelcy. At twenty-seven, he was, during an absence of some period, made a member of the British governing body, the House of Burgesses. It was at this time he met, wooed and later married the charming widow, Martha Dandridge Custis, on January 6, 1759.

Oppressive taxation laid upon the colonists brought about the formation of the first Continental Congress on June 15, 1775, at Philadelphia, Washington being one of the delegates from Virginia. Strenuous protests had been made but without avail and at this meeting, it is said, "Colonel Washington was by far the ablest man on that floor." He was unanimously chosen Commander-in-Chief of the Continental Army, "To take the supreme command of the forces raised and to be raised in defense of American liberty."

On his appointment as Commander-in-Chief of the Army, he delivered this speech:

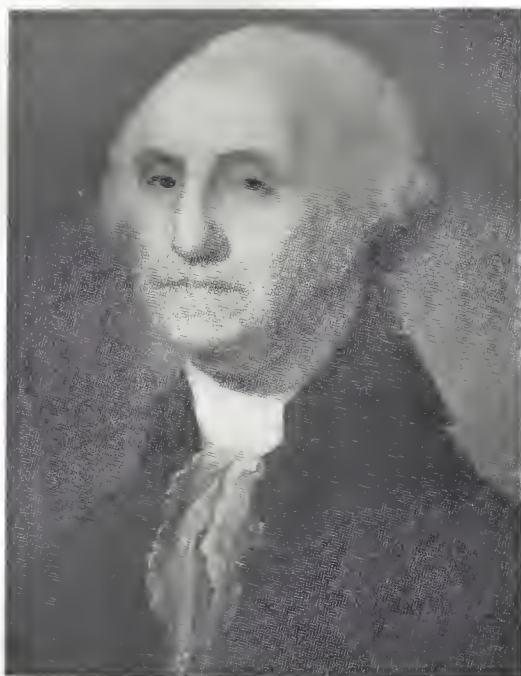
"Tho' I am truly sensible of the high honor done me in this appointment, yet I feel great distress from a consciousness that my abilities and military experience may not be equal to the extensive and important trust. However, as the Congress desire it, I will enter upon the momentous duty, and exert every power I possess in their service and for the support of the glorious cause. I beg they will accept my most cordial thanks for this distinguished testimony of their approbation.

"But lest some unlucky event should happen unfavorable to my reputation, I beg it may be remembered by every gentleman in the room that I this day declare, with the utmost sincerity, I do not think myself equal to the command I am honored with.

"As to pay, sir, I beg leave to assure the Congress that as no pecuniary consideration could have

tempted me to accept this arduous employment at the expense of my domestic ease and happiness, I do not wish to make any profit from it. I will keep an exact account of my expenses. Those, I doubt not, they will discharge, and that is all I desire."

When word reached him of rebellions in the various states, "his great frame trembled with rage." He raised his hands toward Heaven and said, "What gracious God, is man, that there should be such inconsistency, such perfidiousness in his conduct. It was only the other day that we shed our blood to obtain the Constitution under which we live: today we unsheath the sword to overturn it and to trample beneath our feet the liberty we struggled so hard to obtain."



GEORGE WASHINGTON

From a painting by Gilbert Stuart.

After eight years and three months of bitter warfare, he emerged victorious. In the period referred to when he fought for our liberty, he saw his home only for a total of seven days, his crops meantime destroyed, his plantation ruined, his finances depleted, and he took steps to endeavor to recuperate his fortune. He was appealed to from all directions to use his influence to stabilize conditions, but he was quite reluctant to assume leadership.

Washington was the greatest American of all time, and, as has been said by one writer, "No other American, past or future, whatever his achievements and contributions to our civilization, can better deserve that title than George Washing-

ton, since without him there would be no United States of America as a free and independent people, and no achievement identified with our nation as such."

His health greatly impaired from the many exposures during the Revolution, he pleaded at the Philadelphia Constitutional Convention, May 14, 1787, "many private affairs demanded his personal attention, he was approaching the shady side of life, and it was his preference that the mantle should pass to the shoulders of the young," still, after repeated appeals, he finally acquiesced to their wishes and was unanimously selected as its President. The Convention lasted four months and thirteen days and, history relates, he never was absent from it one hour. Eighty-five per cent of the Constitution emanated from his brain. The formation of the new Government was then started and again Washington was strongly appealed to by petitions and otherwise, finally acceding to their requests in the following language: "Well, my movement to the chair of state is not unlike the feeling of the culprit going to his place of execution, so uncertain does the future seem for me. I feel that I am embarking the will of a great people and a reputation of my own on an uncharted sea. What the outcome will be, God knows. Integrity and firmness are all I can promise." He was unanimously reelected to a second term.

To finance his inauguration, it is recorded he borrowed three thousand dollars, and, at the conclusion of his term as President, his remuneration amounted to over two hundred thousand dollars, but not one cent of the sum would he accept.

General Washington and Apple Pie

GENERAL WASHINGTON, stationed at West Point, wrote his friend, Doctor John Cochran, Director General of Military Hospitals of the United States, on August 16, 1779, as follows:

"Dear Doctor:

"I have asked Mrs. Cochran and Mrs. Livingston to dine with me tomorrow; but might I not apprise you of their fare? As I hate deception, even when imagination is concerned, I will.

"It is needless to promise that my table is large enough to hold the ladies—of this they had ocular demonstration yesterday. To say how it is usually covered is rather more essential, and this shall be the purport of my letter.

"Since my arrival at this happy spot we have had a ham, sometimes a shoulder of bacon to grace the head of the table. A piece of roast beef adorns the foot, and a small dish of beans—almost imperceptible—decorates the centre.

"When the cook has a mind to cut a figure, and this I presume he will attempt tomorrow, we have two beefsteak pies or dishes of crabs

in addition, one on each side of the centre dish, dividing the space and reducing the distance between dish and dish to about six feet which without them would be nearly twelve feet apart. Of late he has had the surprising luck to discover that apples will make pies; and it is a question if, amidst the violence of his efforts, we do not get one of apples, instead of having both of beef.

"If the ladies can put up with such entertainment and submit to partake of it on plates once tin, but now iron, not become so by the labor of scouring, I shall be happy to see them."

That General Washington was fond of apple pie, is quite evident, but history does not record whether the cook "cut a figure" and furnished both beefsteak and apple pie, or confined his efforts to the usual English beefsteak pie, which is not altogether bad.

Abraham Lincoln

ABRAHAM LINCOLN was born on February 12, 1809, dying on the morning of April 15, 1865, after having served as the sixteenth president of the United States, his death occurring at the beginning of his second term.

President Lincoln was born in a one-room log cabin, located on Nolin Creek, near Hodgenville, Hardin County, Kentucky. The cabin in which the martyred president was born, is shown below, before its enclosure in a beautiful granite shrine constructed through the efforts of the Lincoln Farm Association at a cost of \$385,000, thereafter presented to the United States Government, forming the principal feature of what is now named Lincoln National Park.



The birthplace of Abraham Lincoln. Located on Nolin Creek near Hodgenville, Kentucky.

Mr. Lincoln was called upon one time to write a short story of his life, this statement containing

much of his homely philosophy, reading as follows:

"I was born February 12, 1809, in Hardin County, Kentucky. My parents were both born in Virginia, of undistinguished families—second families, perhaps I should say. My mother, who died in my tenth year, was of a family of the name of Hanks, some of whom now reside in Adams, and others in Macon Counties, Illinois. My paternal grandfather, Abraham Lincoln, emigrated from Rockingham County, Virginia, to Kentucky, about 1781 or 1782, when, a year or two later, he was killed by Indians, not in battle, but by stealth, when he was laboring to open a farm in the forest. His ancestors, who were Quakers, went to Virginia from Berks County, Pennsylvania. An effort to identify them with the New England family of the same name ended in nothing more definite than a similarity of Christian names in both families, such as Enoch, Levi, Mordecai, Solomon, Abraham, and the like.

"My father, at the death of his father, was but six years of age, and he grew up, literally without education. He removed from Kentucky to what is now Spencer County, Indiana, in my eighth year. We reached our new home about the time the State came into the Union. It was a wild region, with many bears and other wild animals, still in the woods. There I grew up. There were some schools, so-called, but no qualification was ever required of a teacher, beyond 'readin', writin', and cipherin', to the Rule of Thumb. If a straggler supposed to understand Latin happened to sojourn in the neighborhood, he was looked upon as a wizard. There was absolutely nothing to excite ambition for education. Of course, when I came of age, I did not know much. Still, somehow, I could read, write, and cipher, to the Rule of Thumb, but that was all—I have not been to school since. The little advance I now have upon this store of education, I have picked up from time to time under the pressure of necessity.

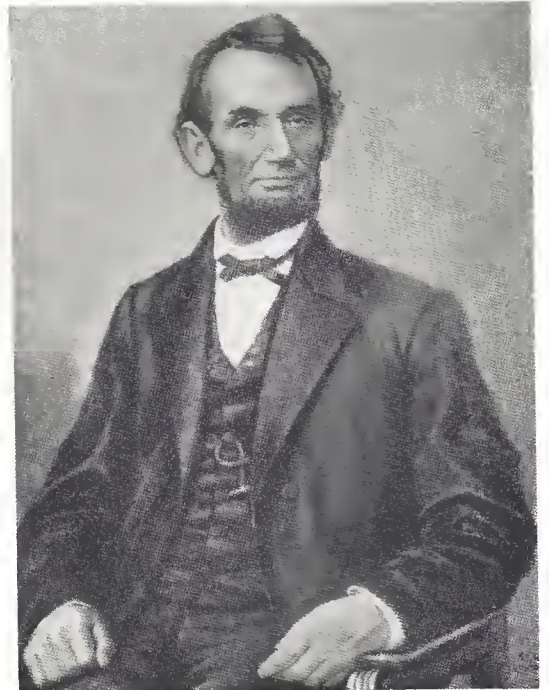
"I was raised to farm work, which I continued until I was twenty-two. At twenty-one, I came to Illinois, and passed the first year in Illinois—Macon County. Then I got to New Salem (at that time in Sangamon, now in Menard County) where I remained a year as a sort of clerk in a store. Then came the Black Hawk War, and I was elected a Captain of Volunteers, a success which gave me more pleasure than any I have had since. I went through the campaign, was elected, ran for the Legislature the same year (1832), and was beaten—the only time I have been beaten by the people. The next, and three succeeding biennial elections, I was elected to the Legislature. I was not a candidate afterwards. During this Legislative period, I had studied law,

and removed to Springfield to practice it. In 1841 was once elected to the Lower House of Congress, was not a candidate for re-election. From 1848 to 1854, both inclusive, practiced law more arduously than ever before. Always a Whig in politics, and generally on the Whig electoral tickets, making active canvasses. I was losing interest in politics, when the repeal of the Missouri Compromise aroused me again. What I have done since then is pretty well known.

"If any personal description of me is thought desirable it may be said, I am in height, six feet four inches, nearly; lean in flesh, weighing, on an average, one hundred and eighty pounds: dark complexion; with coarse black hair: and grey eyes—no other marks or brands recollected."

Kentucky, Indiana, and Illinois contain many landmarks of the Lincoln family. Two years after Abraham Lincoln's birth, the family moved to Knob Creek, about six miles from the Nolin Creek home, where they resided until the fall of 1816, when the family moved to a new location two miles east of Gentryville, Indiana, and it is near Lincoln City, Indiana, where Nancy Hanks Lincoln, the President's mother, lies.

At Gentryville, the boy worked in a store and it was from this point that young Lincoln, accompanied by a young Gentry, a son of the store-keeper, carried a stock of merchandise to Rockport on the Ohio River, where it was loaded on a flat boat and thereafter floated down the Ohio and Mississippi



ABRAHAM LINCOLN

From a painting by Franklin Courter.

Rivers to New Orleans, the trip requiring three months.

When young Lincoln was 21 years old, his father moved to Illinois, their entire possessions carried on a heavy wagon, oxen the motive power, eventually locating in Macon County, Illinois, on the Sangamon River about ten miles west of Decatur. From this point, young Lincoln joined forces with a Mr. Offutt of New Salem, Illinois, making another trip to New Orleans by flat boat. On his return, he decided to take up life for himself, locating in New Salem, Illinois.

As a growing boy, Lincoln borrowed every book that he could obtain, a young attorney named John A. Brackenridge helping him with the loan of some law books. At New Salem, he undertook to conduct a general store, which resulted in failure, and afterwards he was appointed surveyor, and later postmaster. It was at this time that he served as a volunteer in the Black Hawk War, having been elected captain of his company. Returning from the Black Hawk War, he entered politics, which was the beginning of his subsequent life career.

Esther Cowles Cushman, Custodian of the Lincoln Collection in the Library of Brown University at Providence, R. I., gives out the appended list of books as those beyond doubt in the possession of Abraham Lincoln during his boyhood. Copies of the group named herein occupy a space of about two feet in length in the library mentioned, and one would be perfectly correct in referring to the assortment as "Lincoln's two-foot shelf of books." This collection attracts much attention, and the volumes are mostly bound either in old calf or sheepskin:

Bible.
Dilworth, T. "New Guide to the English Tongue."
Webster, Noah. American Spelling Book.
Aesop. Fables.
Bunyan, John. "Pilgrim's Progress."
Weems, M. L. "Life of George Washington."
Weems, M. L. "Life of General Francis Marion."
Ramsay, David. "Life of George Washington."
Franklin, Benjamin. Autobiography.
Defoe, Daniel. "Robinson Crusoe."
"Arabian Nights."
Pike, Nicholas. A new "System of Arithmetic."
Murray, L. "The English Reader."
Lowe, A. T. "The Columbian Class Book."
"Kentucky Preceptor." 1812.
Scott, William. "Lessons in Elocution."
Grimshaw, W. "History of the United States."
Bailey, N. "Universal Etymological English Dictionary."
Indiana. Revised laws. 1824.
Dupuy's Song Book.

Quinn, J. "Quinn's Jest's."

Riley, James. "Authentic Narrative . . . Loss of the . . . Brig Commerce."

"The English Reader" (Murray) in the estimation of Lincoln, was the most useful book ever placed in the hands of an American youth. Highly prized by him also was the old Bible formerly belonging to his father (Thomas) and it is now one of the treasures of the Oldroyd collection in the National Capital. He perused, evidently times without number, while still a lad in Kentucky, the "Fables" and "Pilgrim's Progress," and, it is related, these volumes became so much a part of Lincoln, that their influence (as well as that of the Bible) could be clearly traced in his stories and writings many years later.

* * *

He was a fond devotee of the old maxim, "An apple a day keeps the doctor away," and, while studying law at his desk, could frequently be seen munching apples. His former partner (Mr. Herndon) wrote, "he would wrap his forefinger and thumb around the equatorial part of the apple and commence eating at the blossom end, never using a knife."

* * *

LINCOLN THE APPRAISER

Several years before Lincoln was elected President, a New York business house asked him for information concerning the financial status of a neighbor. He wrote the following letter in reply:

Yours of the 10th received. First of all, he has a wife and baby; together they ought to be worth \$500,000 to any man. Secondly, he has an office in which there is a table worth \$1.50 and three chairs worth, say, \$1. Last of all, there is in one corner a large rat-hole, which will bear looking into.

Respectfully,

A. Lincoln.

* * *

As a lawyer, he had a clientele of prominent personages, large corporations, etc., who faithfully stuck to him, among them being the Chicago & Alton Railroad, the Illinois Central R. R., McCormick Harvester Company and numerous others. In one case in which he defended jointly with another attorney, the latter had collected a large amount for their services, Lincoln declined to share in it believing it an overcharge. In still another suit he successfully defended for the I. C. R. R., he rendered a bill for \$2,000, his claim being rejected. Upon advice from other practicing lawyers, he sued the company for a \$5,000 fee and received judgment therefor. Had it not been for the picayunish charges he made for his services, he would have been an affluent and prosperous man, instead of a "case of extreme poverty," as he was so often described.

* * *

Abraham Lincoln, by reason of his inherent genius and love for learning, succeeded in edu-

cating himself, to later serve the Union during the most critical period of its existence. Among the greatest short addresses ever uttered is that known as Lincoln's Gettysburg Address, delivered on the Gettysburg battlefield, November 19, 1863. The world recognizes three books as representing the highest example of pure, unadulterated English; the Bible, the Book of Common Prayer, and the works of William Shakespeare. Mr. Lincoln's Gettysburg Address, with its conciseness and clarity, stands unexcelled in the world's literature:

"Four score and seven years ago our fathers brought forth on this continent a new nation, conceived in liberty, and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal. Now we are engaged in a great civil war, testing whether that nation, or any nation so conceived and so dedicated, can long endure. We are met on a great battlefield of that war. We have come to dedicate a portion of that field as a final resting place for those who here gave their lives that that nation might live. It is altogether fitting and proper that we should do this.

"But in a larger sense, we cannot dedicate—we cannot consecrate—we cannot hallow—this ground. The brave men living and dead who struggled here have consecrated it far above our poor power to add or detract. This world will little note nor long remember what we say here, but it can never forget what they did here. It is for us, the living, rather to be dedicated here to the unfinished work which they who fought here have thus far so nobly advanced. It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us—that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they gave the last full measure of devotion; that we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain; that this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom; and that government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth."

A special car was built for President Lincoln in the United States Military Car Shops at Alexandria, Virginia, the work begun in November, 1863, completed in February, 1865. Mr. Lincoln was assassinated before he had an opportunity to use the car, and on its first trip, it conveyed his remains from Washington to Springfield, Illinois.

At the close of the Civil War, Mr. T. C. Durant, first Vice-President of the Union Pacific, purchased the car and it was brought to Omaha in 1866, the car used for some time as a business car by the railroad's directors. In 1870, the car was sold to the Colorado Central Railroad and later was converted into a passenger coach for use between Denver and Golden, Colorado. Still later, it was converted into a construction outfit car and when the Colorado Central was absorbed by the Union Pa-

cific in 1878, it returned to its former owners, and was placed in storage in the Omaha Shops.

After the display of the car at the Trans-Mississippi Exposition held in Omaha in 1898, the car was sold to F. B. Snow, who exhibited it at the World's Fair at St. Louis, and later in other cities. The car was destroyed by fire at Minneapolis on March 18, 1911.

In the Union Pacific Museum at Omaha, the silver service, book case, President Lincoln's desk and couch are on display, also the register of the old Herndon House, Omaha, named after Mr. Lincoln's law partner, this register carrying Mr. Lincoln's personal signature written on the occasion of his visit to Omaha.

Golden Wedding Anniversary Rev. John Roberts

Christmas day was the fiftieth or golden wedding anniversary of the Rev. John Roberts, Episcopal cleric who won nation-wide recognition for his religious and educational work among the Indians on the Shoshone and Arapahoe reservations in Fremont County.

The minister and Lora E. Brown were married on Christmas Day, 1884, at Rawlins. A short paragraph in the Carbon County Journal of December 27, 1884, recorded the event. It said:



Reverend John Roberts

"A quiet little wedding party assembled at the St. Thomas Episcopal Church Christmas afternoon at 4 o'clock, the high contracting parties being Rev. John Roberts of Shoshone Agency and Miss Lora E. Brown of the West Indies."

Dr. Roberts was honored by the University of Wyoming not long ago by receiving an honorary degree, and the Wyoming legislature adopted at its last session a memorial in commemoration of his half century of work among the Indians.

Dr. Roberts has been written up and pictured in our Magazine upon several occasions in the past, and his many friends in this vicinity extend felicitations.

JUDGE AND JURY

Magistrate (to woman involved in matrimonial dispute)—Did you and your husband quarrel on Friday night?

Wife—And the next day pay day! Certainly not!

Engineering Department

Outline of Discovery and Development of Coal Beds in Carbon and Sweetwater Counties, Wyoming*

PART III

Data collected by C. E. Swann

ARTICLE NO. 12 OF A SERIES ON GEOLOGY ROCK SPRINGS CAMP (Continued)

THE UNION PACIFIC COAL COMPANY'S MINE No. 3: The Union Pacific Mine No. 3 was opened in 1873 and continued in operation until 1895, when it was abandoned because of a fire in the mine, which lasted for several years. It is reported that the mine was nearly worked out and for that reason was not reopened. The mine was opened on bed No. 3 and the slope was driven for a distance of about 4,000 feet in a northwesterly direction or a little northeast of the true dip. Twenty-four entries, twelve on each side, were turned off from the main slope and driven north and south for a distance of more than a mile. The face or breast of the mine extends for a distance of $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles, or from Mine No. 5, with which it was connected. Mine No. 3 exposes from 6 feet 6 inches to 7 feet 6 inches of clean homogeneous coal, and in the block of ground between slopes No. 3 and No. 5 the coal preserves the same character. The coal rests upon a bed of fire clay more than 1 foot thick, under which there is a bed of coal about 14 inches thick. Over the large bed there is first a clay shale, then sandstone. On the north side of the slope a band of shale appears about 2 feet from the floor of the coal. It changes to sandstone farther northeast and there only the bench above it is mined. In some places where the sandstone first appears the upper bench narrows to such an extent that rooms are not turned off, but 200 feet beyond this bench widens and affords from 4 feet 6 inches to 5 feet 6 inches of good coal. As in Mine No. 4, this shale zone is far from the slope at the surface and rapidly approaches it with depth, so that it soon reaches the face. In other words, the edge of the bony area runs about halfway between the dip and the strike of the bed. The levels from a point near the face of the slope southwestward show 7 feet 6 inches of clean coal. The north entries strike a fault that seems to correspond to the one between mines Nos. 1 and 4. It has a displacement of 8 to 12 feet. Although its course is approximately north

and south, it is very irregular. This indicates a dying out of the fault, toward the north.

THE UNION PACIFIC COAL COMPANY'S OLD MINE No. 5: Old Mine No. 5 of The Union Pacific Coal Company was opened on bed No. 5 in 1879, and was abandoned in 1885, after approximately 20 acres of coal had been mined. The coal was mined through a slope from the surface. As soon as the mine was well opened it was learned that bed No. 5 contained too much shale to be of value, and the mine was therefore abandoned. It is the only attempt made to open this bed in the Rock Springs district except at Lionkol. A fault was encountered on the north side of this mine that is presumably the same as the one mentioned in the description of mine No. 5 below. The same fault is present in Mine No. 1, which is on a bed 414 feet stratigraphically lower than bed No. 5.

THE UNION PACIFIC COAL COMPANY'S SHAFT MINE No. 5: The mouth of Union Pacific Mine No. 5 is less than half a mile southwest of No. 3, with which it is connected, and is just east of the mouth of old Mine No. 5. The mine was opened in 1884, operated until all the good coal was worked out, and then used as a part of No. 3 Mine until 1891, when it was abandoned. There is little to say regarding Mine No. 5 that has not been covered in the description of Mine No. 3. Both of these mines were opened on bed No. 3. Mine No. 5 was worked through a shaft, with a slope from the point where it struck coal bed No. 3. The slope was driven down the dip, approximately parallel to the slope of Union Pacific Mine No. 1. The shaft of Mine No. 5 is approximately 600 feet north and the face of the slope 900 feet north of No. 1 slope. Twelve entries were turned off from the main slope, six toward the south and six toward the north. The south entries were driven only a short distance, as there is another area to the southwest of the mine in which a heavy band of shale appears near the center of the bed. This belt runs nearly at right angles to the stratum of sandstone near the bottom of the bed, as shown in the northerly workings of Mine No. 3. A small fault cuts across the slope at the mouth of No. 5 Entry. The strike is N. 80° E. and the block on the north side of the fault was moved upward about 6 feet.

THE UNION PACIFIC COAL COMPANY'S MINE No. 7: Union Pacific Mine No. 7 was opened in 1888 on coal bed No. 7 and was the first mine operated by this company on this bed. The mine was opened by means of an entry driven on the strike. From this entry diagonal slopes run to the

*U. S. Bulletin No. 351 and The Union Pacific Coal Company records.

rise and entries are driven to each side. The entries have been pushed northward and northeastward for a distance of 4 to 5 miles, or nearly to the north township line. The "E" Plane section of the mine, in Lion Canyon, is located in Section 6, Township 19 North, Range 104 West. The entire underground workings of this mine are connected with Mines Nos. 8, 9 and 10 in such a way that they are practically all part of one big mine, although they have separate slopes and entries. They are ventilated as if they were one mine and they are all made to drain to the pump of No. 10, which is the lowest on the dip. A fault was encountered near the north quarter corner of Section 7, Township 19 North, Range 104 West. The bed south of the fault has moved up 12 feet. Several smaller faults and many slickensides were observed in the mine, but these do not interfere with mining.

The "E" Plane section of Mines Nos. 7, 8 and 10 was set aside as Rock Springs No. 2 Mine, No. 7 Seam, October 1922, and No. 7 Mine became a pillar mine, to which was added entry pillars which formerly were a part of No. 8 Mine. No. 7 Mine was closed December 31, 1927.

THE UNION PACIFIC COAL COMPANY'S MINE No. 8: Mine No. 8, which is connected with Nos. 7, 9 and 10, was opened in 1889 and was closed in 1922. It was worked through a triple-compartment vertical shaft 180 feet deep. Only a small percentage of this mine's production was screened or assorted. A single-track entry, 14,000 feet long, connects the lower ends of four single-track slopes with the shaft. Entries were driven on each side of the slopes and rooms were turned off parallel to the slopes.

The greatest pitch in the mine is about 7 degrees, but varies from 5 to 7 degrees. The coal near the shaft is 4 feet 6 inches thick, but farther down in the mine it is 7 or 8 feet thick and it averages from 7 feet 4 inches to 7 feet 7 inches. A layer of soft black shale 2 feet thick occurs just above the coal all through the mine. About 2 feet below the top of the coal bed, or approximately 5 feet 5 inches above the bottom, there is a thin shale parting which persists throughout the mine. It is in few places more than an inch thick. It keeps a uniform distance from the top of the coal bed, any increase in the thickness of the bed being added to the lower bench. The coal is very clean and needs no assorting after leaving the mine. Considerable pyrite was observed near the shale and the pyrite near the base of the coal occurs in little, thin plates. Below the coal bed there is 6 feet or more of brown shale containing in places a little coal. Below this is a sandstone layer. The roof of the mine is a bluish to chocolate-colored shale locally carrying fossils. Where fossils are present the roof is not so good as elsewhere. In mining, a thin layer of coal is left to form the roof, as it is better than the shale, which is liable to flake off.

The dip (5 to 7 degrees) remains nearly constant throughout the mine. The strike, which is a little east of north at the shaft, gradually swings toward the west, till at the end of the mine it is a little west of north.

Rock Springs New No. 8 Mine, No. 1 Seam, was given separate identity and ceased to be a part of Rock Springs No. 4 Mine January 1, 1924. The coal from this mine reaches new No. 8 Dump through a rock and coal tunnel 7,200 feet long.



Southerly portion of Rock Springs, Wyo., about 1890.



Northerly portion of Rock Springs, Wyo., about 1890.

This mine is now the largest mechanically operated mine on the Union Pacific System.

THE UNION PACIFIC COAL COMPANY'S MINE No. 9: Union Pacific Mine No. 9 was opened in 1890 and was consolidated with No. 7 in February, 1913. The mouth of this mine lies 200 feet southeast of No. 7. It is the eastern part of the big mine formed by the connection of Nos. 9, 7, 8 and 10, which lie in the order named from east to west along the north side of Bitter Creek valley. This mine is worked very much like old No. 8, except that the main entry is reached by an 800-foot plane instead of a vertical shaft. The main entry is 12,700 feet long, and the coal is brought to it through three slopes driven to the rise. The entries of No. 9 are not driven so far north as those of No. 7, which they parallel, but they have entered the South half, Section 7, Township 19 North, Range 104 West. The method of work and operation is the same as in mines Nos. 7 and 8.

THE UNION PACIFIC COAL COMPANY'S MINE No. 10: Mine No. 10 was opened by The Union Pacific Coal Company in 1900 and was closed in 1923. It is the western-most member of the big mine represented by Nos. 10, 9, old 8 and 7, which produced nearly 1,500,000 tons of coal annually. The mouth of No. 10 mine lies approximately 600 feet west of No. 8 shaft. A rock slope with a grade of 15 degrees reaches the coal at 1,200 feet and extends 2,800 feet in the coal at a 5 degree dip.

A fault was encountered in this mine near the mouth of the second entry. Its strike is a little east of north, but in going northward it swings toward the west, and where it cuts No. 3 and No. 4 Entries, the strike is nearly due north. Where the

fault cuts No. 5 Entry, 900 feet from the slope, it has a displacement of only 7 feet. An area of poor coal was encountered in the Northwest Quarter of Section 24, Township 19 North, Range 105 West, as shown by openings in entries Nos. 4, 5, 6 and 7. The main slope ran into dirty coal and was abandoned. Entry No. 7 encountered this zone at 900 feet, entry No. 6 entered it 1,500 feet from the slope and was abandoned, entry No. 5 encountered the poor coal at several places 1,600 to 8,000 feet from the slope.

During 1921 and 1922 a rock slope was driven near the face of No. 10 coal slope through the strata to No. 11 Seam, where a seam of fine coal about 51½ feet thick was encountered. Directly over the coal seam there was from 3 to 6 feet of soft shale roof and with the heavy cover of more than 900 feet at this point the mining conditions were such that the cost of mining the coal was prohibitive and the workings on No. 11 Seam were abandoned at the end of 1923.

CENTRAL COAL & COKE COMPANY'S MINE No. 2: The Central Coal & Coke Company's Mine No. 2 was opened in 1888, on bed No. 7, and was closed about 1926. The mouth of the mine lies about 1¼ miles south of the shaft of The Union Pacific Coal Company's Mine No. 8. A slope is driven down the dip approximately 2,700 feet and entries are turned off toward the north and south. Most of the mine workings lie in the north and west halves of Section 36, Township 19 North, Range 105 West. This mine leased and worked a large block of coal under the town of Rock Springs on Section 35.

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When Palms Grew in Southwestern Wyoming

By OLIVER PERRY AVERY, D. D.

AN EMERGENCY call took me to Eden three winters ago through snow banks in sub-zero weather. Even the milk trucks had been stalled, and the mercury had fallen to fifty below. And they called it "Eden." Evidently some promoters were enthusiastic and tried to prophesy.

Last summer in the same vicinity I visited palm groves. Even if promoters were off on prophesy they were correct historically. There were times when this Continental Divide was sea level, and at least semi-tropical. Myriads of fossils tell of the ocean's presence in the past, and we still see the sands which the ocean shores left behind to drift to the summit of the continent.

A backward look of thirty-five or sixty million years into the past shows that quite a difference has been made in things. It is interesting to prow about on ranges and find here and there where the wind and storms have opened a page of ancient times to tell us a story. Wyoming is rich in such narratives if one only stops to read, and the type in which they are printed is the various fossils in the rocks and earth strata. Wood fossils have become especially interesting because the great variety found in our locality not only sets one guessing about things but gives some answers.

Some of the specimens of palm wood shown in Plate I came from quite a few miles apart, and could be supplemented by others still further away. Apparently palm groves were scattered about Sweetwater County during the time of the Green River Formation and earlier in the Wasatch. It might not have been pleasant for a human to have been around then, for some of the dinosaurs were still at home nipping here and there at some of the heavy shrubs and trees.



Plate 1.

The central specimen in this picture was found in a little gulch where the rains had washed it from the soil in which it grew so long ago. It is about a foot across, eight inches high and between four and five inches in diameter, being now compressed to oval form. It is unmistakably a species of palm. The steps left by the branch or frond growth on

the trunk are very outstanding and some two inches in width. The fibre lace-work running lengthwise of the tree is as clear as when it grew. The smaller piece at the left is of the same variety and has a sprout stub on its right side showing the position of its growth. On top of the largest piece is a cross section of the same material which shows some beautiful agatization. Nature went into the gem business on a large scale to deck this ancient Garden of Eden.

The light colored piece on top of the central specimen is also palm, showing the sap pores distinctly, but having the shape of the stem of a branch or fan. Instead of being black on the interior, it shows an almost white oxidized end which shades toward tan or brown with depth.

The fossil at the extreme right of the Plate may be older than the palm proper, but seems to have some semi-tropical characteristics. The flutings resemble a bit the spore-bearing tree *sigillaria* of late Paleozoic time.

Some interesting evidences of animal life are to be found in the pieces in Plate No. II. The large



Plate II.

piece, sixteen inches in length, has the appearance of a bit of log which had lain long in ocean water and been bored by the teredo or other large worm. The slanting piece on top was also subject to the attack of worms but of dry land type, making fine lines and burrows. The upright top specimen is a very rare one because of the worm "dust" petrified in the track of the larger worms which worked between the bark and wood substance. Standing at each end are branched specimens, the one to the right having a very rough bark, while that at the left has a smooth, light, tan-colored bark and several limb knots. And any loyal Canadian would rejoice to see that the "Maple Leaf" was known thirty-five million years ago as shown by the ends of the two specimens near the top in the center. The rough surface structure of these "old rose" colored pieces had oxidized to white for a depth of a thirty-second of an inch, giving the effect of an outline of the maple leaf on the end section.

The rare stalactite formation which took place in an occasional fossil is shown in the other two pieces lying on top of the large one. There was a cavity into which the silica-laden water filtered and left agate needles hanging from the upper side, and, at the same time, built up a floor from beneath. The two pieces lock together when joined in their original position.

In Plate No. III are shown several polished ends with beautiful agatization. Upper left is an agate coating which was once hollow but later became almost filled with banded white agate. In the lower center is a magnificent piece of agatized "inclusion" in which is seen heart-wood, cambium, and bark surrounded by agate. The delicate lines



Plate III.

and shades do not show in black and white, but vary from clear to amber and dark silica, a veritable gem of some three inches in diameter. At the right center is another sample of gem formation, and below it another in which the deposit took on crystal forms.

At the extreme left is an end section of a piece which shows a three-quarter inch bit of wood enclosed in a matrix coating of silica, calcite and volcanic ash which evidently at some time covered most of the specimens found in this stratum. Of this I shall have more to say later in some observations on what killed and preserved these forests.

Naturally, people try to identify the kinds of wood which have been petrified. Some specimens indicate the general type, as may be seen in the top specimen of Plate III. It was evidently of the vine variety, and its growth made a turn and a half in its grain in this five-inch section. On Plate IV one of the smaller bits shows a bud and knot just like the grape vine of today, and other small pieces have the appearance of the vine growth. The structural lines on other pieces shown on this Plate, some of them with the bark adhering, could almost be identified in likeness to the growth of today.

In view of the period in which these trees and vines lived, it is likely that most, if not all of them, were different from any which now grow in this vicinity. It would be interesting to be able to say just what these growths were but the only sure

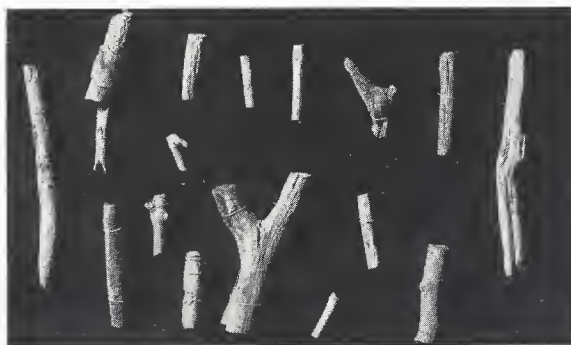


Plate IV.

way of knowing would be to put a "thin section" under a microscope.

People often ask, "How did all this happen? What could have killed and preserved these bits of wood from decay till the slow process of petrification could be completed?" An examination of many thousands of specimens gives some hints. Probably it was a volcano which killed these ancient forests—for they were forests in some instances, and not, as some have said, "just drift-wood which had been cast up on the shores of some ancient sea and buried in the mud." The position of the stumps in their original place, and the concrete coating with volcanic ash have much to tell us. Apparently, from indications (which we have not here room to discuss in full) these trees were standing when the matrix was formed about their dead trunks. The coating is applied evenly on all sides of the tree fragments and not on broken bits of "drift-wood," and it has no flat side as would be the case if the wood were lying on the earth. Notice the three-quarter inch stick preserved in the center of a dome of concrete to which I referred before as shown in Plate III.

Do you recall what occurred on Kodiak Island in Alaska about 1912 when Katmai volcano blew up? The eruption which lasted for days brought midnight darkness, and deposited ash yards deep over the island, covering bays, the streams, inland waters and everything on the island. Wyoming has been subjected to such treatment on a vastly larger scale. What could better account for the death of the myriads of fishes now found as fossils over areas of a hundred or so square miles, than to assume that some gigantic happening smothered them and laid down a covering so quickly that they were preserved until the process of fossilization could be completed?

It is not so hard to picture a volcano, or several of them, which existed in our vicinity at the time of these forests, blowing their heads off, smothering every living thing within reach of the wind-drifted dust, to keep all till the land fell and was submerged by ocean waters. Then the land was lifted again after millions of years when the petrification had been accomplished. With the upthrust of the Divide came the down-rush of streams, and the

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» » » Ye Old Timers « « «

Matt Perkovich and Wife

Matthew Perkovich hails from Jugo-Slavia, having first seen the light of day November 12, 1883. His early schooling was in Europe, but after reaching this country he attended night school at Rock Springs for several winters and received his naturalization papers at Green River in 1923. Is married—two sons, Nick and Victor. He was first employed as a miner in old No. 8, under former Foreman David Jones. Now works in No. 8 here.



Mr. and Mrs. Matthew Perkovich.

former Foreman Tom Francis. He left the Company and lived in Idaho for many years where it is stated he owns a ranch.

Robert Wilde is a native of Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, his date of birth being January 5, 1888. Is a married man. In June, 1902, he started to work for the Company here under then Foreman Thomas James, and is now engaged in Mine No. 8 here.

Matt Yovich



Matt J. Yovich and daughters.

Robert A. Simpkins and Robert Wilde



Robert Simpkins and Robert Wilde.

Here are pictured two old "cronies." On left is Robert A. Simpkins, while accompanying him is "Bob" Wilde.

Mr. Simpkins was born in Scotland on March 7, 1870, and was made a citizen of these United States at Green River, Wyoming, in 1896. He is a single man and first entered the employ of The Union Pacific Coal Company as a Loader under

This group represents Matt J. Yovich and two daughters. At home are two other children. Mr. Yovich was born in Austria February 19, 1889. It was in August, 1908, that he was first given employment with the Company as a miner in this city under then Foreman Dykes. He possesses certificates qualifying him in Mine Rescue work as well as Bureau of Mines First Aid. He attended night school for three winters and received naturalization papers at Green River in 1915. He has been away from the Union Pacific fold upon several occasions being in the service of the U. M. W. of A. as checkweighman and auditor.

William McMillen and Wife



Mr. and Mrs. William McMillen.

holds a Bureau of Mines First Aid Certificate.

William McMillen (and wife) is an Outside Laborer at Rock Springs. Was born here on August 13, 1886. Has an interesting family of two sons and two daughters. His first service was as a Bit Sharpener in 1902, under then Foreman Thomas James. He

as its first President. He was a faithful attendant at the various reunions, and could usually be found marching at the head of the yearly parade with company officials. He always declined a ride in an auto, claiming he desired to walk like other members of the Association.

He married Miss Rachel Lewis in 1877 and she survives him. To the couple were born six sons and five daughters, also surviving are 49 grandchildren and 44 great grandchildren. Three generations of the family were represented on our payrolls.

Mr. Moon had always enjoyed the best of health, but in 1927, by reason of his advancing years, he was retired on pension.

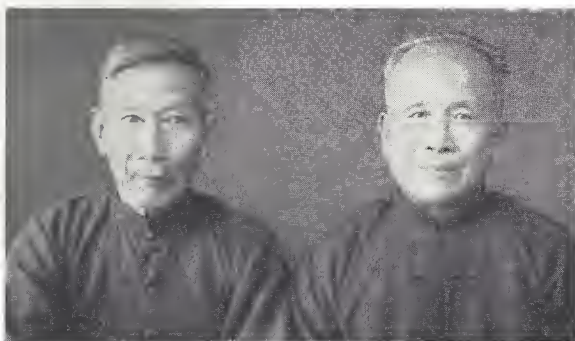
He was a loyal servant, energetic at work, careful in the performance of his duties, and never hesitated to influence his co-workers to follow the principles of Safety. He will be sadly missed in the ranks, and, to the bereaved, is extended the heartfelt condolences of their numerous friends and acquaintances.

The services at Rock Springs were conducted by Bishop Lyman Fearn, of the L. D. S. Church, on New Years Day, at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. John Marietta, the remains taken to Evanston for interment on January 2.



James Moon

"China Boys" All Well



Left, Lao Chee; right, Leo Yak.

In a letter just received from Canton, China, the above photo was enclosed with the pleasing information "all the boys well." On the left is Lao Chee ("Our Jim"), while next to him is Leo Yak, well known amongst the boys in the mine here as "The Herb Doctor."

Passing of Honored Employee James Moon

JAMES MOON died at his home in Rock Springs on December 29, 1934, after a brief illness. Born in Bath, England, on January 17, 1852, he came to the United States in the year 1874, settling at Almy, Wyoming, where he entered the Company's employ, moving later to Spring Valley. In 1905, he transferred to the mines in this city, where he remained up to the time of his passing. He was, consequently, the oldest in our service, his name appearing on the records the past 60 years.

At the time of the organization of the Old Timers' Association, he was unanimously chosen

Outline of Discovery and Development of Coal Beds in Carbon and Sweetwater Counties, Wyoming

(Continued from page 65)

In the southern part of the mine, the coal is 6 feet 6 inches thick, in the northern part 4 feet 8 inches. On the north side a layer of bone from 4 to 8 inches thick is associated with the coal, but it pinches out before reaching the south side. Overlying the coal bed is 3 feet of shale, and on top of this is a 20-foot bed of gray sandstone. Twenty inches below the top of the coal bed is a shale parting three-eighths of an inch thick. A considerable number of slickensides and a few faults were observed in this mine. The largest fault lies in the SW $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 36, and cuts the entries approximately at right angles. Farther west the strike changes and the fault passes into Sec. 35 with a trend a little south of west.

(To be Continued.)

Death of Mr. Arthur Newton Fancher

ON JANUARY 8, 1935, Mr. Arthur Newton Fancher passed away in the Presbyterian Hospital at Denver, Colorado.

Mr. Fancher was born on June 5, 1875, in the town of Parish, Oswego County, New York, his parents removing to Bay City, Michigan, when the boy was five years of age. The boy attended the public schools of Bay City, until he reached his thirteenth year, when he entered the service of the local traction company, then operating horse-drawn street cars, his position that of "transfer boy", supplying the cars with relief horses.

Leaving Bay City, Mr. Fancher was employed in the Fulton Street fish market in New York City,



Arthur Newton Fancher

where Governor Alfred E. Smith made his first business start, this connection continuing through 1895 and 1896, when the young man returned to Bay City, entering the employ of a local bank as messenger, remaining to serve as bank teller. During this period, Mr. Fancher married Miss Ida Mansfield of Bay City, his initial step toward his subsequent career

as a coal man beginning with the position of stenographer to Mr. E. B. Foss of Bay City. Mr. Foss's interests controlling and owning The Winona Coal Company and What Cheer Coal Company. Mr. Fancher eventually becoming manager of operations and sales for the Foss interests.

In 1917, the Foss companies undertook the very unique experiment of attempting to develop a body of coal lying within the suburban limits of Flint, Michigan. While the production of coal in the very backyard of an important industrial center offered unusual inducements, a 75-foot seam of quicksand lying above the coal resulted in the ultimate condemnation of the experiment.

In March, 1918, Mr. Fancher was appointed United States Fuel Administrator for the State of Michigan, serving during the war-time emergency period, removing to Denver, Colorado, in October, 1918, where he served as Assistant to the President of The Harris Coal Company and affiliated companies, the Colorado and Utah Coal Company, with operations at Mount Harris, Colorado, and The Colony Coal Company, with operations at Dines, Wyoming. At the time of Mr. Fancher's passing, he

was President of the sales and operating organizations above mentioned.

Mr. Fancher is survived by his wife, Mrs. Ida S. Fancher; his mother, Mrs. M. M. Fancher of Bay City, Michigan; and his son, Robert M. Fancher, Denver, Colorado. Those who were privileged to know Mr. Fancher will recall his kindly, gracious demeanor, and his conscientious attitude toward both business and labor relations. In substance, he represented that fine type of gentleman and business executive that helps the world maintain the measure of wholesomeness that exists.

Hugh McLeod State Inspector of Mines

His legion of friends in Wyoming will be gratified to learn of his selection as State Inspector of Mines with headquarters in Rock Springs. As every one knows, "Hughey" has been for several years past Foreman of The Union Pacific Coal Company's Mine No. 4 here.

Born at Wellwood, Ayrshire, Scotland, February 26, 1883, he adopted the coal mining occupation of his father following graduation from the public schools. For eleven years he was engaged in the collieries of his native Scotia, and in 1906 he sailed for the United States, going directly to Dietz, Wyoming, in which district he labored until 1918. An appointment as International Board member was tendered him then, which place he filled with credit to himself and the U. M. W. of A. His resignation was submitted in 1920, and he accepted

service as Mine Foreman at Acme, Wyoming, which position he held until receiving an appointment in 1924 as State Inspector of Mines to which place he now returns. He is thoroughly conversant with the mining industry, and has efficiently taken care of other duties to which he had been assigned with Union Pacific coal properties, among them that of Supervisor of Ventilation in 1927, Assistant Foreman in Mine No. 8, and Assistant Superintendent, headquartering in Rock Springs.

His home in this city houses an interesting family of one son (Jack) and daughter (Ella), the lad's services as a baritone soloist being much in



Mr. Hugh McLeod

demand at local affairs, the young lady of late officiating as a trained nurse at the Denver Children's Hospital.

It is understood that Mr. Fearn will not relinquish his duties until April 21, 1935.



COMING OUT OF NO. 8 MINE, ROCK SPRINGS

Left to right: Professor Robert S. Lewis, University of Utah, Salt Lake City; Mr. R. R. Knill, Ventilation Engineer; Mr. V. O. Murray, Safety Engineer; Dr. William Reid, Fife Coal Company, Ltd., Fifeshire, Scotland.

Coal Here and There

World's Largest Coal Deposit

Here is a "superlative" to the credit of the Orientals. Manchuria proudly claims the largest coal deposit in the world. The deposit is at Fushun, Manchuria. The usual coal seam, as we know it, runs from two to forty feet in thickness. The average thickness of the Manchurian seam is 130 feet. In one place it is 420 feet thick. The vein is ten miles long and two miles wide. Geologists estimate that the vein contains between 900,000,000 and one billion tons of bituminous coal.

It is being worked by open cut operations with modern equipment. Underground work is also carried on. The largest of the pits is 350 feet deep. The output is 200,000 tons a day.

Coal Fields in "Antarctica"

Under a December 12, 1934, date line, a radiogram from Little America, Antarctica, reported:

"The geological sledging party of the second Byrd Antarctic expedition has come upon new coal fields and plant-bearing sandstone holding numerous fossils.

"Quin Blackburn, leader of the party, in reporting the discovery to Admiral Richard E. Byrd by radio yesterday, said the find was made 182 nautical miles from the south pole at the head of Thorne glacier in the Queen Maud range."

Coal to Burn for Decades

One-third of the area of Wyoming (19,000,000 acres) is underlain with workable deposits of coal. Total coal reserves of Wyoming, 670,723,000,000 tons, according to recent information from the United States Geological Survey.

When Palms Grew in Southern Wyoming

(Continued from page 67)

blast of winds opened Nature's book to the page on "Green River Formation" for us to see what happened long ago.

What an interesting guess it would be that old Boar's Tusk was one of the guilty parties who buried these trees alive—that is when he was not a Tusk standing a hundred feet high above his little valley, but a hole in the ground from which came the hot lava and vast clouds of dust to devastate the landscape which was once a Garden of Eden.

Harry Lauder Reminisces On Church Collections

In some parts of rural Scotland it is still the custom for the church elders to "take turns" at the offertory plate in the vestibule of the church. I attended a little church in a Highland glen this past summer and had a word or two with an old shepherd who was on duty "at the plate." As we were speaking a little boy came up and handed him a sixpence, saying at the same time: "My mother asks if ye would be kind enough to change this, Mr. McPherson, because she hadn't a penny for my collection." Solemnly the old shepherd took fivepence from the plate and dropped in the sixpence. "There ye are, Duncan," said the old man. "Count it an' see that I havena cheated either the Lord or your mother!"

Mention of this incident reminds me of a story I heard long ago about a Glasgow elder who was complaining of the poor collection the last time he was "at the plate."

"There was I," he went on, "standin' in the draught on a cauld winter's mornin' for the better part o' half-an-hour, ma hands an' ma feet an' ma nose nigh frost-bitten, an' a' we took that mornin' was fivepence halfpenny. Had I kent what was to happen I would have put it in masel', covered up the plate an' gone doon to the cellar an' had a dam guid smoke!"

A RESPECTFUL SKEPTIC

"Do you believe George Washington always told the uncompromising truth?"

"No, sir," answered Senator Sorghum, with emphasis. "To hold such an opinion would be to cast aspersion on his indisputable attainments as a statesman and a diplomat."

» » Of Interest to Women « «

Choice Recipes

BACON AND CHEESE—Put four or five rashers of bacon in a baking tin, cover with sliced tomatoes, sprinkle with grated cheese, pepper and salt, and bake for twenty minutes.

COD CUTLETS—Wash and dry three steaks of cod. Cut in two and remove skin and bone. Dip in seasoned flour, then in beaten egg. Cover with four tablespoonfuls of breadcrumbs mixed with one tablespoonful chopped parsley, and fry a golden brown in hot fat. These can be prepared the night before required for use, and are soon cooked for breakfast.

BREAKFAST RUSSETS—Take any left over mashed potatoes and mix with a well-beaten egg, salt and pepper, a pinch of mixed herbs, and a grated onion. Roll into balls, cover with breadcrumbs, and fry in boiling fat until a golden brown. Serve with a brown gravy.

NEW WAY WITH SAUSAGES— $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. cooked sausage; 1 tomato, $\frac{1}{2}$ cupful breadcrumbs, $\frac{1}{2}$ cupful cooked potatoes, 1 oz. butter. Mix mashed potatoes, sausage, melted butter, pepper and salt, and tomato. Mix with yolk of egg and form into balls. Brush with white of egg, roll in breadcrumbs, and fry slowly in hot fat.

Don't Waste Stale Bread

Some of us throw away many a stale crust, thinking it not worth bothering. If saved, and a little extra time and trouble spent in the kitchen, stale bread can soon become an appetizing dish. Here are two recipes in which stale bread can be used:

LIVER PUDDING—2 teacupfuls breadcrumbs, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. liver, 1 oz. suet, 2 slices bacon, 1 chopped onion, 1 egg beaten with a little milk.

All the ingredients are well mixed, with seasoning to taste; then the mixture is placed in a greased basin for two hours' steaming.

BREADCRUMB GRIDDLE CAKES—1 cupful breadcrumbs, $1\frac{1}{2}$ cupfuls flour, $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoonful salt, 2 cupfuls sour milk, 1 egg, 1 tablespoonful melted butter, 1 tablespoonful sugar.

Heat the milk and soak the breadcrumbs in it before using. Mix the dry ingredients, and add slowly to the breadcrumbs. Then add the beaten egg, and after mixing thoroughly, drop the mixture from a spoon to a hot griddle, turning when brown.

Household Hints

NOT SO BAD

When the medicine is particularly unpleasant to take, hold a piece of ice in the mouth for two minutes before taking. It will not taste nearly so bad.

THE END OF THE STEAK

So often the end of the sirloin or porterhouse steak is eventually thrown out because it is left so entirely alone at the time the steak is carved. If you will have your butcher put the end through the grinder and fit this into the steak where it was originally it will be eaten and enjoyed, particularly by the youngsters, or the oldsters whose teeth are not as good as once they were.

WIRE INSTEAD OF STRING

Use a piece of picture wire instead of string when hanging brooms, brushes and mops. It will wear forever and will catch on hooks more readily than string, thus enabling us to hang these articles quite high up out of the way.

CARRYING VALUABLES

If it is necessary for you to carry any valuable jewelry in your handbag for a time, place it in a little bag or envelope and then pin the bag securely to the inside pocket of the bag with a large safety pin. Then in searching for change you are not apt to lose it unnoticed.

CONCERNING IODINE

Iodine should be applied soon after an injury as possible, and then just one painting. Keep iodine in a glass-stoppered bottle, as it evaporates when a cork stopper is used and makes the iodine mixture much stronger.

A NECESSITY

A rug should always be placed alongside of the bath tub, just for safety's sake, if not for comfort. It is dangerous to step out of the tub onto a tiled floor with wet, and perhaps soapy, feet.

SAVES EGG YOLKS

Eggs for poaching should be placed in boiling water for a few seconds before cracking the shells. This prevents the yolks from breaking.

SYRUP AIDS JUICE

When stewing apples, add a teaspoon of golden syrup instead of sugar. This makes the juice sweet and thick.

Gleanings

An ordinary nail file is splendid for removing bastings.

Open the kitchen windows top and bottom and see how quickly the room is cleared of smoke from frying.

Keep bananas out of the ice box. They will flavor every uncovered eatable there and will turn black themselves.

Beat the soap flakes into a foam with an egg beater. Fewer flakes will be required and better suds will result.

Women's Activities

Women take to amateur deep-sea diving more quickly than men, according to Dr. Louis Mowbray, curator of the government aquarium in Hamilton, Bermuda. "They plunge in without hesitation, but men usually feel their way gingerly," he explained.

A mountain-climbing record for women is now claimed by Mrs. Hettie Dyhrenfurth, wife of the leader of an international Himalaya expedition, when the party scaled Queen Mary peak, 25,500 feet, and three lesser peaks of the Himalaya range. Mrs. Dyhrenfurth is from Zurich, Switzerland.

Under the old Russian regime women were often regarded as little more than beasts of burden. The heaviest tasks fell to them. They actually dragged plows in the fields and the hewing of wood and the drawing of water were among their accustomed chores.

Shorts for women may be considered to have conquered the cities of the Balkans, having now reached Salonica from Sofia and Belgrade. In Athens they were accepted four months ago, but Salonica was the last of the Balkan metropolises to yield its approval.

Miss Mary Fechet, daughter of Major General and Mrs. James E. Fechet, has the distinction of being the only girl studying in the radio engineering class of the U. S. army signal corps, third area.

Miss Bernice Goetz, 25-year-old office girl of Cleveland, Ohio, has gone to Guatemala to travel alone for her interest in the art of ancient and modern Central American Indians.

Believed to be the first feminine federal bailiff. Miss Luverne Brown, aged 22, serves in the district court in Kansas City, Mo.

Public monuments for women in the United States are rare.

Upward of one million girls and women in the United States marry each year.

Twelve per cent of the motor licenses issued in England are held by women.

Direct suffrage for women in Turkey may be voted by the next national assembly.

Miss Dinah Surey has the distinction of being the only woman motion picture producer in England.

Twenty-six women are represented among the thousands of taxicab drivers in New York city.

Heading the list of women he considers the outstanding successes of 1934, Arthur Brisbane has Madame Dionne, the mother of the quintuplets.

Dae ye speak tae McKie?

Na, I dinna speak tae onybody smarter than mase!

But hoo dae ye know he's smarter than yersel'?

Weel, he once had a chance o' marrying ma wife—but he got oot of it.

TOO MUCH CONVERSATION

A judge was pointing out that a witness was not necessarily to be regarded as untruthful because he alters a statement made previously.

"For instance," he said, "when I entered this court today I could have sworn I had my watch in my pocket. But then I remembered I had left it in the bathroom at home."

When the judge got home that night his wife said: "Why all this bother about your watch—sending four or five men for it."

"Good heavens," the judge exclaimed, "what did you do?"

"I gave it to the first one who came; he knew just where it was."

Flapper: "Don't you ever speak to him any more?"

Ditto: "No! Whenever I pass him I give him the geological survey?"

Flapper: "Geological survey?"

Ditto: "Yes, that's what is commonly known as the stony stare."

USE YOUR HEAD

A woodpecker pecks out a great many specks
Of sawdust when building a hut;

He works like a nigger to make the hole bigger—
He's sore if his cutter won't cut.

He don't bother with plans of cheap artisans.
But there's one thing can rightly be said:

The whole excavation has this explanation—
He builds it by using his head.

"I didn't raise my daughter to be fiddled with," said the cat when she rescued her offspring from the violin factory.

» » » Our Young Women « « «

Newest Fads and Fancies in 1935 Apparel

THE cape in elbow to three-quarters length, it is reported, will be much in evidence at forthcoming fashion shows and it may be looked for in both cotton and silk frocks for Spring and Summer. In the waistline or silhouette look for much trimming detail. Blues of all shades will predominate, with blacks, greys, and beiges closely following in favor.

Making a "comeback" is the hand-crocheted lace glove and "half-handers" (ending at the knuckles) trimmed with Irish lace at top and wrist, some carrying a rosette at the upper wrist.

For Spring neckwear, important showings are of organdies, frequently elaborately embroidered, and linen weaves. One would appear safe in most any kind of organdy, so wide is the selection.

Bracelets in heavy link types and scarf pins in sports versions, will be worn with Spring suits.

The ostrich plume industry is at a loss whither to procure its supply. The feathered hats, fans and gowns featured by Mae West in her film productions, coupled with the massive white plumed fans carried by Sally Rand and her many imitators in fan dances, seems to have depleted the market, and orders are now being mailed abroad. Rumor hath it that the birds at Cawston's California ostrich farm have been plucked so closely of their plumage they are suffering from the cold, rainy spell prevalent in that section as this was written.

Stylists in London, England, announce that evening gowns composed entirely of sequins and sparkling paillettes are the proper caper. Dark blue, black and gold are the reigning popular colors.

We have been forecasting "blues" for several months past and this item should assist in putting over the pronouncement. Our informant says, "The joyous news for women is that dark blue is to appear again this Spring (as it does most every Spring) that the new Spring blues are a rhapsody so satisfactory in every way are the fabrics they come in, as well as the models in which they are made up."

Scarfs, collars, cuffs, belts, fastenings will be as exciting as you choose to make them. Dresses in Spring styles will be rather simple. Fastenings on dresses will in some cases be of chains—gold, silver and copper—swung across the front of the frock.

Paris announces small and medium sized berets (fitting like toques); streamline hats with a

plunged-forward movement to the brim and crowns of low, flat design: sailors with either straight or side-curved brims; and "arch" brims in hats worn tilted back to reveal the hairline, are being displayed and featured by millinery experts.

Beauty

Socrates called beauty, a short lived tyranny; Plato, a privilege of nature; Theocritus, a silent cheat; Theocritus, a delightful prejudice; Carnades, a solitary kingdom; Domitian said that nothing was more grateful; Aristotle held that beauty was better than all the letters of recommendation in the world; Homer that it was a glorious gift of nature; Ovide, alluding to him, calls it "a favor bestowed by the Gods."

Beauty-Aids in A. D. 325

Gallo-Roman women, 1600 years ago, used perfumes and the equivalent of present-day rouge and talcum powder, according to relics just discovered at Rouen in a cemetery dating back to A. D. 325. The findings indicate very definitely that sixteen centuries ago women were striving to make themselves beautiful by means of toilet preparations and sweet scents. Seven feet underground, workmen constructing a new sewer found a stone sarcophagus containing a leaden coffin seven feet three inches long. There were no bones in it, but there were four bottles obviously once containing aids to beauty.

St. Valentine's Day

On February 14 falls St. Valentine's day, who has often been termed the patron Saint of the love-lorn. Upon this occasion, valentines, lacy, hand-painted or decorated, in the shape of hearts, etc., flowers, candy and other remembrances are delivered by mail, messenger or taxi to one's beloved, carrying out the world-wide custom of ages. The comic missives often sent out in fun, sometimes in spite of ridicule, seem to have been relegated to the discard of recent years, and well this is so, as they many times caused feeling to the recipient.

The day has taken on of late years more of a tendency to arrange luncheons or afternoon parties both for children and grown-ups, each host extending herself to the utmost to outdo her neighbor in having the best dressed table, the most tasty victuals, "classy" prizes, etc.

» » » Our Little Folks « « «

You Can Mystify Your Friends With This Simple Trick

YOU can mystify your friends and impress them with your amazing ability as a "mind reader" by the following procedure:

Request one of your friends to blindfold you and place you in a position with your back to the audience. Then invite someone to write down on a sheet of paper any number made up of five figures. Tell him to add the five figures together and subtract the answer from the original figures. Then instruct him to strike out a figure from the answer and read aloud the remaining figures, when you will tell him what number was canceled.

This sounds impossible, but it is quite simple when you know the secret of the trick. In the first place, your friend secretly writes a number consisting of five figures. For example the number 69,578 is selected. The sum of these five digits is 35. Subtracting 35 from 69,578 leaves 69,543. Striking out the five leaves 6,943. The sum of these four digits is 22. Subtract this final number from the next highest number which can be evenly divided by nine. In this case the number is 27, and 22 from 27 leaves five, which is the canceled digit.

This numerical "mind-reading" trick, however, does not work with all numbers divisible by nine. In such a case the number is either nought or nine. You then can say quickly, "O" and if the expression on your friend's face shows that you are wrong, you immediately add:

"Oh! It has a tail. It must be the figure nine."

Magical Mending

All you require for this trick are two strips of brightly colored paper about six inches long and a quarter of an inch wide.

One of the strips you carefully roll up into a little ball and wedge between the two middle fingers of your left hand (as shown in the illustration). The roll of paper—marked "A"—is exaggerated for the sake of clearness.

Now you are ready to perform. Hold up the other strip of paper, so that those watching can see it, and then tear it in halves. Then, still holding the paper so that all can see, tear it once again. Then roll the pieces together in a little ball.

Closing your hand over the pieces, whisper a few magic words, and then announce to your audience that you will mend the torn piece of paper by magic. So saying, you slowly undo the little roll which was concealed between your fingers. To those

watching it appears that you have in some way mended the torn pieces.

Hand round the long strip and, while it is being examined, slip the torn pieces into your pocket.

Apples for Health

THOUGH the apple contains a large percentage of water it is rich in vitamins. It supplies important salts—of soda, potash, lime, magnesium, and iron.

The yield of phosphorus, present in an organic and assimilable form, is said to be higher than in any other fruit. This phosphorus food contributes to the effective working of the nervous system.

Then there is a store of sugar to provide us with energy. This sugar, varying from six to ten per cent, is a mixture of cane sugar and laevulose, which is practically a predigested food. The vegetable fibre of the apple, in conjunction with soluble pectin—a gum which gives the fruit juice the property of forming a thick mass or jelly—acts favorably on too sluggishly-working intestines. The acids of the apple—malic, gallic, and tartaric acids—are cleansing and corrective.

Because of its digestive virtues, it is the custom to take apples with pork and other indigestible dishes. Raw apples should always be chewed carefully and thoroughly, especially by the dyspeptic or they may disagree with the stomach. Baked and stewed apples have no such drawbacks; they make an ideal meal for the invalid and those with delicate digestions.

Apples are beneficial after an excess of meat-eating. The malic acid, in association with tartaric acid, helps to neutralize and render harmless the acid products of gout and indigestion. In the stomach, the unsweetened juice is changed into alkaline carbonates so that sour fermentation and acidity is diminished. Individuals of sedentary habits, whose livers are sluggish, will benefit from the consumption of ripe apples, which are gently laxative. But they should not be eaten upon an empty stomach. To obtain the full value of an apple, it should be eaten unpeeled, since the valuable acids and salts exist to a special degree in and just below the skin.

The apple is Nature's toothbrush. Chew one slowly last thing at night. It acts chemically and mechanically; chemically by its cleansing juices and mechanically by pushing back the borders of the gums and clearing away deposits that are productive of decay.

Child: "Mother, this book tells about the angry waves of the ocean. What makes the ocean get angry?"

Mother: "Because it has been crossed so often."

Boy (translating): "She slipped and fell into the river: Her husband, horror-stricken, rushed to the bank—"

Teacher: "What did he run to the bank for?"

Boy: "To get the insurance money."

"Now, Bobby," said the teacher, "where is the elephant found?"

"The elephant is such a big animal, teacher, that it is hardly ever lost."

International Boy Scout Jamboree

(Continued from page 75)

cluding a representation from the United States) at the opening on December 29, 1934, of the International Boy Scouts Jamboree. Lord Baden-Powell, the Chief Scout and founder of the organization, was present and gave an address of welcome to Sir Isaac Isaacs, the Governor General, on behalf of 11,000 Scouts.

The estimated daily consumption of food for those participating in the big event reads:

Two miles of sausages.

9,000 pounds of bread.

7,500 pounds of meats.

5,000 pounds of potatoes.

3,000 pounds of fruit.

1,000 gallons of milk, and 20,000 eggs (when shown on the menu).

The camp was spread over three hundred acres upon which three miles of roads had been specially constructed and a playing field of five acres was also laid out.

The Jamboree continued 16 days and was but one of the great celebrations marking the centenary of Victoria and Melbourne.

Financial Report of the Sweetwater District Boy Scout Camp Fund for the Year 1934

RECEIPTS

Balance on hand January 1, 1934.....	\$ 6.65
Boy Scout Father and Son Banquet.....	47.47
Benefit Dance Masonic Temple.....	74.12
Returned from Badge Fund.....	25.00
Seventy-two (72) Boy Scouts at Camp @ \$6.00 each	432.00
From extra meals served at Camp.....	14.42
Total Receipts	\$599.66

DISPENSATION OF FUNDS

To Ground Rent at Newfork Lake.....	\$ 5.00
To the Promotion of Scouting.....	7.36
To Scout Badge Fund.....	25.00
To Camp Improvements Newfork Lake...	66.00
To First Aid Supplies.....	12.58
To Printing	2.20
To Cost of 1934 Scout Camp.....	448.61
To Tax on Checks (Government).....	.36
To Postage60

Total Disbursements\$567.71

Balance on hand January 1, 1935.....\$ 31.95

At the General meeting of Committee members, Scout Masters and Assistants held January 13 at No. 4 Community Hall, plans were laid for the winter months. The standing committees are as follows:

CAMP COMMITTEE FOR 1935

William Lee, Chairman; Lester Minnick, Peter Rosendale, J. S. Preece and P. G. Yedinak.

BANQUET COMMITTEE

J. S. Preece, Chairman; Morgan Roberts, P. G. Yedinak, C. E. Williams, and Peter Rosendale.

COMMITTEE FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCOUTING

All Scout Masters, Assistant Scout Masters and Scout Field Executive, with J. S. Preece to act in the absence of the latter.

It is planned to make awards to the Troop showing the greatest progress in any one month and also to present an award to the Boy Scout making the highest score in three months' time.

News About All of Us

Rock Springs

Miss Lois Jones has returned to her home in Greer River after having visited here with her grandmother, Mrs. Henry Walters.

Mike Kaminski has returned to school in Denver after having visited here with his parents.

Miss Nellie Paavola, of Washington, D. C., is visiting here with her parents.

Nick Simon, Mike Unguren, Dugi Baley, Pete Skorup and Henry Scala have enrolled in the Americanization night school which started recently at the Washington School.

Mr. and Mrs. George L. Parr entertained at a dinner at their home in honor of Mrs. Parr's sisters, Mrs. M. J. Desmond, of Evanston, and Mrs. Robert Buston, of Seattle, Washington.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Morgan, of Hanna, visited here at the Ted Jacobs' home.

Arthur Cook is confined to his home with illness. Peter Cook, of Morgan, Utah, visited here at the home of Mr. and Mrs. John Firmage.

Mrs. Louis Haller, of Ogden, Utah, and Mrs. Theodore Putnam, of McCook, Nebraska, are visiting here at the home of their parents, Mr. and Mrs. D. V. Bell.

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Jed Orme and family have moved into the house recently vacated by Lyman Fearn on Pilot Butte Avenue.

Mrs. Rado Skorup was called to Sacramento, California, by the death of her nephew, Mike Krpan.

Mr. and Mrs. Lino Jokich are the proud parents of a baby daughter born December 31, 1934.

Mrs. William Welsh, Sr., is a medical patient at the Wyoming General Hospital.

John Goddard is confined to his home with illness.

January 1, 1935, the Green River Water Works Company and the Southern Wyoming Electric Company were consolidated and will hereafter be known as Southern Wyoming Utilities Company, in charge of Mr. K. E. Darling, as Superintendent.

Reliance

Miss Helen Johnson returned to Laramie to resume her studies at the University there after spending the Christmas holidays with her mother, Mrs. William Johnson.

Shirley Beth, the baby daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Bud Korogi, has been quite ill with bronchitis.

Mr. Casper Krek, Sr., is now at home from the Wyoming General Hospital in Rock Springs, where he was a patient.

Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Mann and daughter, of Winton, are now residing in Reliance.

Mr. and Mrs. William Benson are the owners of a new Chevrolet.

Mrs. Matt Medill is quite ill at her home here, and her friends wish her a speedy recovery.

Mrs. H. M. Kelley and daughter, Agnes, are now residing at the F. L. Roberts home in Rock Springs.

Mr. Evan Lloyd, of Cokeville, was a visitor at the home of Mrs. Jane Robertson.

Mrs. D. Baxter and daughters have returned from a week's visit in Ogden.

Sympathy is extended to Mr. and Mrs. Chauncey Clark, of Pinedale, in the death of their infant daughter. Mrs. Clark was formerly Miss Mary Pryde, and well known to people here.

Mr. and Mrs. Joe Fearn are the proud parents of a baby girl born at the Wyoming General Hospital. The little miss has been named Roberta Jean.

Miss Alice Jones, of Colorado, is visiting at the A. J. Bevola home.

Walter Charles, the small son of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Johnson, has been quite ill at their home here.

Mr. and Mrs. John Easton and son visited in American Falls, Idaho, with Mrs. William Booth.

Mr. and Mrs. Case are occupying the house recently vacated by Mr. and Mrs. James Kelley, who are now living in the house formerly occupied by Mrs. H. M. Kelley.

Mrs. James Pinter, of Rock Springs, visited recently with Mr. and Mrs. James Kelley.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Stortz are now living in Superior.

Sonny Auld, son of Mr. and Mrs. R. Auld, is on the sick list.

Effective January 1, 1935, Mr. F. J. Stortz was transferred from his duties at Reliance to Foreman, "C" Mine, at Superior.

William Wilkes was transferred from "C" Mine, and, effective January 1, 1935, was made Foreman of Mine No. 1 at Winton.

Superior

Dr. A. Davis and son, Harold, of Denver, renewed friendships in Superior recently.

The lunch served by the Relief Society at the Club House on December 19 was an outstanding success, socially and financially.

B. L. Dodds and family have just returned from their old home in St. Edwards, Nebraska, where they spent the Christmas holidays.

Miss Mary Ben Richardson, who is a student at the University of Oklahoma, spent the Christmas holidays with her parents in Superior.

Misses Gene and Genevieve Hotchkiss have just returned to Denver after spending a few days at the home of their parents, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Hotchkiss.

Mrs. N. Mousolite and Miss Christine Mousolite spent several days during the Christmas holidays with Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Jiacoletti.

J. E. Waller returned recently from an extended vacation in Minnesota and California. He resumed his duties January 1.

Mr. and Mrs. Joe Mettam entertained at a New Year dinner. Guests were Mr. and Mrs. D. K. Wilson and daughter, Janet, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Robinson, Charles Mettam and John Ingstram.

Miss Elma Maki, of Pinedale, spent Christmas at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Eric Rink.

Mr. and Mrs. Bentley, of Sheridan, were recent guests at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Hotchkiss. Mrs. Bentley is a sister of Mrs. Hotchkiss.

Miss Alice Bertagnoli has returned to Denver after spending the holidays with her parents.

Rudolph Abram left for Los Angeles Monday, December 31, to resume his studies at the University of Southern California.

Mr. and Mrs. John Goddard, of Rock Springs, spent Christmas with Mr. and Mrs. Robert Woolrich.

Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Pritchard are the parents of a girl born at the Wyoming General Hospital.

Winton

The Community extends congratulations to Miss Mildred Kenyon and Mr. Ralph Buxton who were united in marriage December 31, 1934, at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. William Kenyon. They will reside in Rock Springs, Wyoming. Ralph drives the Winton-Rock Springs bus.

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ROCK SPRINGS, WYOMING

Mrs. and Mrs. Dorrance Hutton and family visited with Mrs. Hutton's parents at Green River, Wyoming.

Mrs. Andrew Spence was called to Hanna on account of the serious illness of her mother.

Mr. and Mrs. Jack Henderson and family visited with relatives in Salt Lake City, Utah.

A Farewell dancing party was given in the Community House on January 5, 1935, for the Mann family. Mr. and Mrs. Mann were the recipients of a beautiful gift.

Mrs. Alex Davidson was called to Trinidad, Colorado, by the illness of her father.

Mr. Albert Edlund, Harold Morgan and Uno Lehto were Hanna, Wyoming, visitors during the month.

Mr. Thomas Wilde had the misfortune to have a leg broken while at work in the mines here.

The Altar Society was entertained at the home of Mrs. R. A. Dodds during the month, prizes at bridge being won by Mrs. K. E. Krueger and Mrs. Pete Uram. Mrs. John Kohler won the free for all. At the close of the evening a delicious lunch was served.

Miss Dorothy Motichka, of Lyman, Wyoming, visited at the homes of S. Tynsky and Mike Motichka for a week.

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Henry and daughter, of Pinedale, Wyoming, are visiting at the home of Mrs. Henry's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Hanks.

Effective January 1, 1935, Mr. Joseph R. Munn, Assistant Foreman No. 1 Mine at Winton, was moved to Reliance, where he will be Night Foreman.

Hanna

Among the young people who are away attending school and who spent their Christmas vacation here with their parents are the Misses Evelyn Worsley and Evelyn Brindley and Messrs. Jack Lee and Carlyle Pomeroy from the University of Wyoming, Miss Agnes Amoss from the University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, and Miss Margaret Buehler from Wesleyan U. at Bloomington, Ill., Miss Bessie Clegg from the U. of Idaho, Pocatello, and Clarence Lemoine from Boulder, Colorado.

Miss Dorothy Benedict, who is teaching near Cody, spent the Christmas holidays here with her aunt, Mrs. O. C. Buehler.

Mr. and Mrs. Wuonola of Astoria, Oregon, visited here during the holidays with Mrs. Wuonola's aunt, Mrs. Chas. Siltimaki. Mrs. Wuonola will be remembered as Nellie Nystrom, formerly of Hanna.

Mrs. Godfrey Holteen and son, Helge, and daughter, Hilda, of Hotchkiss, Colorado, accompanied by another daughter (Mrs. Belknap, of Rawlins) motored to Hanna on December 26th and were the luncheon guests of Mrs. Mathilda Klaseen. Mrs. Holteen lived in Hanna about twenty-five years ago.

Mr. and Mrs. O. C. Buehler and daughter, Margaret, and niece, Dorothy Benedict, motored to Cheyenne and Saratoga to visit friends and relatives during the holidays.

Mrs. T. G. Meredith and daughter spent the holidays

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visiting at the home of Mrs. Meredith's parents in Petersburg, Nebraska.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Hearne are the proud parents of a baby girl born on Christmas Eve.

Miss Edith Crawford, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Crawford, and Mr. and Mrs. Denton, of Denver, were the holiday guests of their parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Crawford.

Miss Hazel Jones, of Denver, spent the holidays here with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. E. Jones.

Bishop Cushman, of the Methodist Church, with headquarters at Denver, visited the Hanna Church on December 16. A reception took place in the Community Hall, after which services were held in the church. A large congregation enjoyed the Bishop's sermon.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Gaskel announce the arrival of a baby daughter born December 10.

Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Pennock and daughter (Irene) of Boulder, Wyoming, were the guests of the Buehlers.

Mrs. O. C. Buehler, Margaret Buehler, Dorothy Benedict, Edna Klaseen and Jack Crawshaw motored to Casper on New Year's Day. They were the dinner guests of Mr. and Mrs. Mark Taylor. Miss Klaseen also visited her cousins, Mr. and Mrs. N. P. Nelson. Miss Benedict continued on to Cody to take up her school teaching duties.



Picked out of the air. "Success is never attained by staying awake at night, but by staying awake in the daytime."

"What a man owns is in inverse ratio to the number of keys he lugs around."

"The more facts you have, the less room there is left for argument."

"It's a fair question whether there aren't more opportunities than men able to take advantage of them."

The vogue is for "stream line" effect. Many people whom we will not attempt to name favor "stream line" figures, but taxes and government expenses show no inclination toward dieting.

To all statesmen we commend the old Latin motto, "Relicte extra taurum", which means, "Park the bull outside."

Amelia Earhart Putnam pawned her jewelry and fur coat to be an aviator. She won and is a great woman. No rouge, no drink, no scandal—just hard work and earnestness of purpose, coupled with a fine courage.

Jack A. Smith, Mining Engineer, recently back from his yearly visit to his mother in California, reports a very pleasant vacation. He witnessed the big New Years Day football match between Alabama and Southern California and with his voice aided the other 84,999 spectators in their applause of the many fine plays by both sides.

John Barwick, one of our old time employees at Superior and Cumberland, has been appointed Acting Postmaster at Superior, succeeding Harry A. Wylam.

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